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BUSINESS OF PITTSBURGH FOR 1874!

The COMMERCIAL of WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3d, will contain its Sixth Annual Review of the Business of Pittsburgh, in the following Leading Departments:

RECEIPTS OF PIG IRON, IRON ORE AND BLOOMS, with Comparative Tables of the preceding Four Years.

RECEIPTS OF IRON MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SUPERIOR ORES.

PRICES CURRENT of Bituminous Coal Smelted Pig Iron and Anthracite Pig Iron.

NUMBER OF BLAST FURNACES in Pittsburgh and Vicinity, with their capacity.

RECEIPTS OF COAL AND COKE, by Monongahela Slackwater, from 1844 to date; Also, Shipments of Coal and Coke by River and Receipts by Rail.

STATISTICS OF THE OIL TRADE for the past Fourteen Years, with Weekly Price Current of Crude and Refined Oil.

RECEIPTS OF THE LEADING ARTICLES OF PRODUCE, for Four Years Past, including Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Apples, Cheese, Bacon, Butter, etc., etc.

GRAIN RECEIPTS at the Pittsburgh Elevator for the past Four Years.

The Statistics of the Iron, Coal, Coke and Oil Trades are Complete and Reliable, and the Tables of Comparison show a wonderful growth and development during the past few years.

The Prices Current for Crude and Refined Oils, are made up from Actual Sales, and will be found useful for those engaged in the respective branches.

Every Business Man should have these Valuable Statistics for reference. An Extra Edition will be printed, but those who desire copies of the Paper should leave their orders at the Counting Room, on or before MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1st.

☞ Orders by Mail will be Attended to.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Both Houses to Adjourn Finally March 18th.

PIPE LINE BILL INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE.

Report of the Constitutional Commission Submitted to the Governor.

Important Amendments Recommended.

Bill in the House Regulating the Holding of Criminal Courts in Allegheny County.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 29, 1875.

A large number of Allegheny county petitions were presented asking the repeal of the tax on bituminous coal.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Notaries—G. J. Lohtenheid, Pittsburgh; Thomas H. Timmonry, Butler; Wm. M. Jones, Ebensburg.

Superintendent of national road for Fayette and Somerset counties—Charles N. Rush, of Uniontown.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. Rutan—For the incorporation of banks of discount and deposit.

Mr. McClellen—Authorizing executors, administrators and trustees to administer oaths.

Mr. Payne—Authorizing Judges to fix the number and time of regular terms and summon grand jurors.

Mr. Ermentrout—Supplement to the Act for the appointment of a reporter for the Supreme Court.

The Senate—Supplementary to the Act of 1852 relating to courts.

Mr. Wallace—Declaratory of the intent of Section 66 of the Penal Code.

The following passed finally:

To punish the crime of kidnaping children;

Consolidating the Old and the New School Presbyterian Boards;

Authorizing married women to transfer corporation loans held by them—yeas 36, nays 5;

Resolution of the House to adjourn finally March 18th—yeas 35, nays 8. The nays were: Messrs. Albright, Chestnut, Ermentrout, Rowland, Shimer, Stanton, Wood and Yerkes, all Democrats.

Mr. Wood offered a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to report a bill reducing the salaries of State officers. Postponed.

The Governor sent in the report of the Constitutional Commission. Referred to the Committee on Constitutional Reform. Two thousand copies were ordered printed. It recommends the following amendments:

Article 2, Section 11—To add at the end of the section, "Nor shall a member of either House be permitted to resign pending a trial by the House or an inquiry into his conduct which may lead to his expulsion."

Article 3, Section 3—To strike out the word "general" in the first line.

Article 3, Section 15—Requiring all appropriations to charitable and educational institutions to be made in one bill, instead of separate bills.

Article 5, Section 2—Fixing the first Monday of January as the time when Judges of the Supreme Court shall take their seats, and requiring the Governor to commission them.

Article 5, Section 3—To strike out the whole clause relating to the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and substitute the following: "They shall have original jurisdiction in cases of injunction where a corporation or a public officer is a party defendant, of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus* and *quo warranto*; but shall not exercise any other original jurisdiction. They shall have appellate jurisdiction by appeal, *certiorari* or writ of error, in all cases as is now or may hereafter be provided by law."

Article 5, Section 5—To insert the following: "A single county shall be made a separate judicial district, only when the business therein shall render it necessary; but no single county containing a population of less than fifty thousand, shall be erected into a separate Judicial district. In separate districts composed of single counties, the office of Associate Judge, not learned in the law, shall cease to exist when the commissions of such associates shall expire. In each separate district composed of a single county, one Judge, learned in the law, shall be elected to preside therein. An additional Judge or Judges, learned in the law, shall be elected only when the business therein shall render it necessary; but no additional law Judge shall be elected therein, unless it contains a population of seventy-five thousand. Sufficient provision by law shall be made for the holding of special courts therein, in case of the necessary absence or sickness of the president Judge, or of his disability by reason of interest, kinship or otherwise. The existing separate Judicial districts of single counties shall be abolished in all counties wherein the population is less than fifty thousand, and in counties of greater population wherein the business shall not require their continuance, and for this purpose the General Assembly shall redistrict the State for judicial purposes at the session succeeding the next decennial census, to take effect, in the abolished separate Judicial districts, when the commissions of the judges elected therein during the year 1874, shall expire. All commissions issued upon elections to fill vacancies occurring in the meantime, in the separate districts thus abolished, shall be subject to the provisions of this section for redistricting the State."

Article 5, Section 9—To strike out the words "learned in the law."

Article 5, Section 15—Fixing the first Monday of January when Judges of Common Pleas take their seats, and requiring them to be commissioned by the Governor.

Article 5, Section 16—To strike out the entire section. This is the section limiting voting in elections for Judges of the Supreme Court.

Article 5, Section 18—To insert, after the words "paid by the State," at the end of the first clause, the following: "Such compensation may be increased, but shall not be diminished during their continuance in office."

Article 5, Section 21—To strike out the words "as herein provided," at the end of the section, and insert "of prothonotaries of the Supreme Court, criers, tipstaves, auditors, commissioners to take testimony, examiners, masters in Chancery, and such other officers necessary in the administration of justice in the said court as shall be provided by law. The prothonotaries of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices for a term of three years, if they shall so long behave themselves well, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified, but may be removed by the said Court for misbehavior in office, or upon conviction of any infamous or disgraceful offense."

Article 8, Section 17—To strike out the words "members of the General Assembly," in the first clause, and insert, after the word "thereto," at the end of the second clause, the following: "At the trial of a contested election of a Senator or a Representative before a committee of either House, a Judge of the Supreme Court, to be assigned thereto by the said court, shall preside and shall decide questions regarding the admissibility of evidence, and shall, at the request of the committee, pronounce his opinions upon the questions of law involved in the trial."

Article 9, Section 1—To add, after the words "corporate profits," in the last line but one, the following: "Property owned by colleges, academies and other institutions of learning not used for private gain," and add, at the end of the section, the words "and hospitals."

Article 9, Section 8—To strike out the words "at any one time," in the last line of the section.

Article 14, Section 6—To amend by adding, at the end of the section, the following: "All fines and penalties shall be paid into the treasury of the proper county."

Article 14, Section 7—To strike out this section.

Article 16, Section 4—To strike out this section.

Article 16, Section 5—To strike out the words "do any," in the first line, and insert the words "engage in" in lieu thereof.

Article 16, Section 10—To strike out the last clause, to the effect that no corporation hereafter enacted shall create, renew or extend the charter of more than one corporation."

Article 17, Section 9—To amend by inserting the words "or extended" between the word "constructed" and the word "within."

HOUSE.

Mr. Piper, of Westmoreland county, offered a preamble and resolution against the increase of officers, containing reflections upon the Republicans, and providing for the appointment of a special enrolling committee of five members. After a spirited debate, amendments were made striking out the objectionable portion of the preamble and transferring the work to the Retrenchment and Reform Committee, and the resolution passed.

A resolution to adjourn March 18th, was passed.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. Thompson—Relative to the jurisdiction of justices and aldermen.

Mr. Lupin—Amending and consolidating the laws for the assessment and collection of State taxes and county, city, borough and township rates and levies.

Mr. Stotzer—Authorizing the appointment of a commissioner to revise the tax laws.

Mr. Miner—Exempting six hundred dollars' worth of property from levy; also, repealing the act of 1867 relating to the selection of jurors.

Mr. Rhone—The Pipe Line bill.

Mr. Bedford—Providing the mode for the removal of county seats.

Mr. Barrett—Preventing disabilities of husband and wife regulating the rights of transfer and descent of property.

Mr. Mitchell—Repealing the supplement to the act limiting actions against real estate, approved March 13, 1839; also, removing disabilities from aliens purchasing, holding and transferring real estate.

Mr. Huhn—Supplement to the act for the taxation of corporations.

Mr. Reyburn—Supplementary to the several acts relating to the State Treasurer and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Mr. Shidle—A resolution for night sessions. Lost.

Mr. Christy—Directing the manner in which the Courts of Common Pleas of Allegheny county shall detail their judges to hold the criminal courts, and validating the assignments heretofore made.

Section one provides that after the passage of this act, before the commencement of each term of the criminal courts, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas shall alternately detail one of its judges to hold, and, if they see fit, one or more to assist in holding said Courts.

Section two provide that each of the Judges so detailed may separately hold the criminal courts during such term, and if necessary, hold separate courts at the same time and draw juries from the same panel; provided that pleas of homicides by two of said judges shall sit jointly.

Section three provides that where a cause shall be tried by one or more judges and cannot be finally disposed of during the term, the judge or judges shall have power to determine such case and impose sentence at any time after the expiration of the term.

Section four validates the assignment made to hold the December term of 1874.

Speaker Patterson was called away this evening to attend the funeral of his brother.

Both Houses have adjourned till Monday.

THE PIPE LINE BILL.

Text of the Act as Offered in the Senate.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved the 29th day of April, 1874, and to extend the provisions of said act to and embrace within the provisions of the said incorporation of oil and natural gas by means of pipe lines.

CLAUSE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That to encourage the development of the mineral resources of the Commonwealth, there shall be created a Class second, Section second, corporations for profit under the provisions of said act, to which this is a supplement, another kind of corporations, to be numbered and to be designated as corporations for the purpose of transporting petroleum (crude or refined) and natural gas, by means of pipe lines, constructed with iron pipes or tubes, tanks, steam pumps, pump houses, and the necessary apparatus for carrying petroleum and natural gas in both or from place or places of production to a market in any other place or places in the Commonwealth.

GENERAL POWERS.

SEC. 2. Same as in section 1 of General Corporation act of 1874, with the exception of fourth clause, which is as follows:

Fourth—To hold, purchase and transfer such real and personal property as the purposes of the corporation may require, not exceeding the amount limited by its charter or by-laws, together with the right to appropriate and hold the land, easements, streams, and the rights of way for locating and constructing steam pumps, tanks, pump houses and offices, and laying down its pipe or tubes, connections and branches, and for all necessary purposes of the corporation, including the crossing of and the right to appropriate a right of way and locate its pipes or tubes upon, and over, under and across any lands, waters, streams, rivulets, roads, bridges, railroads, turnpike roads, canal or other public highway: *Provided*, That when the said pipe line is located through, over, under or upon the streets, lanes, alleys or highways within the corporate limits of any city, the consent of the municipal authorities to said location first had and obtained, by which consent said municipal authorities are hereby empowered to give upon terms to be agreed upon by said city authorities and said corporations.

MODE OF INCORPORATION.

SEC. 3. Same as prescribed by section 3 of General Corporation act of 1874.

CONTENTS OF CERTIFICATE.

Same as specified in section 3 of the General Corporation act of 1874.

NOTICE TO BE GIVEN.

Notice of the intention to apply for any such charter, shall be inserted in a newspaper of general circulation printed in each county in which said pipe line may be located, for three weeks, setting forth briefly the character and the intention of the corporation to be formed and the intention to make application therefor.

The certificate aforesaid shall set forth, that ten (10) per cent. of the capital stock thereof has been paid in cash to the treasurer of the intended corporation, and the name and residence of such treasurer shall be therein given. The same shall be acknowledged, by at least three of the subscribers thereto before the Recorder of Deeds or other competent officer of the county in which the chief operations or in which the principle office is situated; and they shall also make and subscribe an oath or affirmation before him, to be indorsed on said certificate, that the statements contained therein are true. The said certificate, accompanied with proof of publication of notice as herein provided, shall then be produced to the Governor of this Commonwealth, who shall examine the same, and if he find it to be proper in form and within the purposes named in this act, he shall approve thereof, and indorse his approval thereon, and direct and cause Letters Patent to issue in the usual form, incorporating the subscribers, and their associates and successors, into a body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, by the name chosen; and the said certificate shall then be recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and he shall forthwith furnish to the Auditor General an abstract therefrom, showing the name, location, amount of capital stock and name and address of the Treasurer of such corporation. The said original certificate, with all of its indorsements, shall then be recorded in the office for the recording of deeds in and for the county where the same was acknowledged, and from thenceforth the subscribers thereto and their associates and successors shall be a corporation, for the purposes and upon the terms named in said charter, said certificate, when recorded and certified copies thereof, shall be competent evidence for all purposes in the courts of this Commonwealth.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall charge and receive a fee of five dollars upon every paper relating to a corporation filed or indorsed in his office.

LENGTH OF GRANT.

SEC. 4—The charter for incorporation named in this act, may be made perpetual, or may be limited in time by the own provisions, and the General Assembly reserves power to revoke or annul any charter of incorporation granted under the provisions of this act, whenever in the opinion of the said General Assembly it may be injurious to the citizens of this Commonwealth, and also the power and rights to appropriate and take the property and franchise of such corporation for the use of the Commonwealth whenever, in the opinion of the said General Assembly, it shall be necessary, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done, and full compensation shall be made for the corporations or their successors.

BY-LAWS.

SEC. 5. Same as authorized by the 5th section of the Corporation act of 1874.

OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

Same as prescribed in Section 5, Corporation act of 1874.

QUORUM OF STOCKHOLDERS.

SEC. 6. Same as in Section 6 of Corporation act of 1874.

CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.

SEC. 7. Adopted from Corporation act of 1874.

TIME OF OFFICERS HOLDING ELECTIONS.

SEC. 8. Same as in bill of 1874.

VACANCIES.

SEC. 9. Same as in General Corporation bill.

CUMULATIVE VOTING.

Same provisions as in bill of 1874, Section 10.

CAPITAL STOCK.

SEC. 11. Same as act of 1874.

THE STOCK PERSONAL PROPERTY.

SEC. 12. Same as act of 1874.

POWER TO MORTGAGE.

SEC. 13. It shall be lawful for all corporations to borrow money or to secure any indebtedness or guaranty by issuing bonds with or without coupons attached thereto, and to secure the same by a mortgage or mortgages, to be given and executed to a trustee or trustees for the use of the bondholders, upon their real estate, franchises and machinery, or on the real estate alone, to an amount not exceeding one half of the capital stock of the corporation paid in, and at a rate of interest not exceeding six (6) per centum.

LIABILITIES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

SEC. 14. The stockholders in each of said corporations shall be liable in their individual capacity to the amount of stock held by each of them, for all work or labor done, or materials furnished to carry on the operations of each of said corporations.

SEC. 15. Same as bill of 1874.

PREFERENCE OF STOCK.

SEC. 16. Same as in Corporations act of 1874.

PROPERTY MAY BE TAKEN FOR STOCK—DEFERRED STOCK.

SEC. 17. Every corporation created under the provisions of this act may take such real and personal estate, mineral rights, patent rights, and other property as is necessary for the purposes of its organization and business, and issue stock therefor, and may also receive in payment thereof, and the stock so issued shall be declared and taken to be full paid stock, and not liable to any further call or assessments, and in the charter and the certificates and statements to be made by the subscribers and officers of the corporation such stock shall not be stated or certified as having been issued for cash paid into the treasury, but shall be stated or certified in this respect according to the fact.

No such corporation shall issue either bonds or stock, except for money, labor done, or money or property actually received, and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness in any form shall be void. Every such corporation may provide for the issue of preferred stock in payment for such real or personal estate or mineral rights, and if so provided for, shall be expressly stated in the charter filed, or in a certificate to be made and recorded, with the amount of such deferred stock, and the consideration of the same, and the terms on which the same shall be issued, and the said stock may be made to await payments of dividends thereon, until out of the net earnings at least five per centum per annum shall accrue upon the other full paid stock of the corporation.

INCREASE OF THE CAPITAL STOCK.

SEC. 18. Same provisions as section 18 of General Corporations act of 1874.

SEC. 19. Same as general law of 1874.

SEC. 20. Same as law of 1874.

SEC. 21. Same as law of 1874.

SEC. 22. Same as law of 1874.

CAPITAL STOCK MAY BE REDUCED.

SEC. 23. Any corporation created under the provisions of this act may reduce its capital stock by vote of its stockholders, taken in like manner and under the regulations prescribed in the eighteenth section of this act, twenty-first and twenty-second sections of this act.

LIMIT OF LIABILITIES.

SEC. 24. That the officers and stockholders of corporations organized under the provisions of this act shall not be individually liable for the debts of said corporation, otherwise than as in this act provided.

SUPERVISION AND GRANT OF POWER.

SEC. 25. The incorporation of any association of persons for the purposes named in this act shall be held and taken to be a grant of power and effect as if the powers and privileges conferred and the duties enjoined had been conferred and enjoined by special act of Legislature, and the franchise granted shall be construed according to the same rules of law and equity as if it had been created by special charter, and no modification or repeal of this act shall affect any franchise obtained under the provisions of the same.

RETURN TO AUDITOR GENERAL.

SEC. 26. No corporation of the second class shall go into operation without first having the name of the institution or company, the date of incorporation, the place of business, the amount of capital paid in, and the names of the president, secretary and treasurer duly registered in the office of the Auditor General; and any such institution or company which shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of five hundred dollars, which penalty shall be collected on such account settled by the Auditor General and State Treasurer as taxes on capital stock are settled and collected.

CHARACTER OF CORPORATION.

SEC. 27. Corporations created under this act are hereby declared to be and made corporations for public purposes, and their powers and duties are limited to receiving, carrying and transporting petroleum (crude or refined) and natural gas, as common carriers for the general public, and for the purpose of acquiring lands, roads, bridges, railroads, turnpike roads, canals or other highways for the uses and purposes of said corporations. They shall be and hereby are clothed with the eminent domain of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 28.—That in all cases where, under the provisions of this act, said corporation is permitted to take lands, waters, streams, rivulets, rights or property, materials for the public purposes of said corporation, or to acquire a right of way or easement for the same, or for locating its pipes or branches over, upon, under or across any lands, streams, rivulets, bridges, roads, turnpike roads, railroad, canal or other highways, and the said corporation cannot agree with the owner or owners of any such lands, streams, rivulets, bridge, road, turnpike road, railroad, canal or other highway, as to the amount of damages to be done to or sustained by any such owner or owners of said waters, streams, land, bridge, road, turnpike road, railroad, canal or other highway, or for the use of which said corpation may enter upon, use, or take away in pursuance of the authority herein given, or by reason of the absence or legal incapacity of any such owner or owners, the said damages may be ascertained as agreed upon, the Court of the Common Pleas of the proper county, on application thereto by petition either by said corporation or by the owner or owners or any one in behalf of either, upon reasonable notice to the said interested free-holders of the proper county, and appoint a time not less than ten nor more than twenty days thereafter, for said viewers to meet at or upon the premises where the damages are alleged to be sustained, or the property taken, of which time at least five days' notice shall be given by the petitioner to the said viewers, or any three of them, having been first duly sworn or affirmed faithfully, justly and impartially to decide and make report to make concerning all matters and things to be submitted to them, and in relation to which they are appointed viewers, and in pursuance of the provisions of this act, and, having viewed the premises, they shall ascertain and determine the quantity, quality of said lands, streams, property easement, franchise or right of way so taken or occupied, or to be taken or occupied, or the material proposed to be taken in the case may be, and having a due regard to, and making just allowance for, the advantages which may accrue to the party from the said supplement to the owner or owners of said streams, said bridge, road, railroad, turnpike road, canal or other highway, as well as to the consequence of the making of the improvements contemplated, and conducting the operations of said corporation, or of the construction of the works for which the property is to be taken, and after having made a just and equitable allowance of said advantages and disadvantages, they shall estimate and determine whether any, and if any what amount of damages ought to, or may be sustained, and to whom payable, and shall make report thereof to said court, and if any damages be awarded, and the report be confirmed by the said court, judgment shall be entered thereon, and if the amount thereof be not paid within thirty days after the entry of each judgment, execution may then issue therefor, as in other cases of debt, for the same so awarded, and the costs and expenses incurred shall be defrayed by the corporation, and each of said viewers shall be entitled to one dollar and fifty cents per diem for every day employed and employed in the performance of the duties herein prescribed to be paid by the corporation. In all cases where the parties shall not agree upon the amount of damages claimed or to be awarded in the first instance, in favor of any such owner or owners, no such agreement can be made, either for lands, streams, water, water rights, franchises or property, or for material, the corporation shall tender a bond, with at least two sufficient sureties, to the party claiming or entitled to any damages, or to the attorney or agent of any person absent, or to guardian or committee of any one under legal incapacity, the condition of which shall be that the said corporation will pay such amount of damages as the party shall be entitled to receive after the same shall have been agreed upon by the parties, or assessed in the manner provided for by this act. *Provided*, That in case the party or parties claiming damages refuse or do not accept the bond as tendered, the said corporation shall then give the party a written notice of the time when the same will be presented for filing in court, and thereafter the said corporation may proceed to enter bond and file, as of Common Pleas of the county where the lands, streams, waters, rivulets, roads, bridges, railroads, turnpike roads, canal or other highways or materials are, and if the sureties be approved the bond shall be filed in said court for the benefit of those interested, and recovery may be had thereupon for the amount of damages assessed, if the same be not paid cannot be made by execution on the issue form to try the question. The viewers provided for in this section may be appointed before or after the entry for constructing said work or taking materials therefor, and after the filing of the bond hereinbefore provided for, and upon the report of said viewers, or any three of them, being filed in said court either party within thirty (30) days thereafter may file his, her or their appeal from said report to said court. After such appeal either party may put the case at issue in the form directed by said court, and the same shall be tried by said court and a jury, and after final judgment either party may have a writ of error therefor from the Supreme Court, in the manner prescribed in other cases; the said court shall have power to order what notices shall be given connected with any party of the proceedings, and may make all such orders connected with the same as may be deemed requisite. If any exceptions be filed with any appeal to the proceedings, the same shall be speedily disposed of, and, if allowed, a new view shall be ordered; and if disallowed the appeal shall proceed as before provided. *Provided, further*, That when the term owner is used in the foregoing section to this act or in this act in reference to any effort to agree with or to the tender of a bond to or service of, notice upon the owner of roads, bridges, railroads, turnpike roads, canals or other highways, the same shall be taken to mean the officer in charge of said road, bridge, railroad, turnpike road, canal or other public highway to whom service of process could be made in any action of law or in equity.

RE-CHARTERING CORPORATIONS.

SEC. 29. Corporations for the purpose mentioned in this act, heretofore created, and in existence under any general or special law of this Commonwealth, may form a new organization by making application under this act, and by complying with the provisions thereof, and upon filing with the Secretary of the Commonwealth a writing under the seal of said corporation surrendering to the Commonwealth all rights, powers, privileges and franchises under its charter act of incorporation or letters patent, which said writing shall be entered of record in the office of said secretary, and become operative and binding upon said corporation upon the issue to it of the letters patent for its new organization; whereupon all the property, real, personal and mixed, of said corporation so surrendering its charter, shall become property of the new organization, *Provided*, That said new organization shall assume and satisfy all the debts and liabilities of the said old corporation: *Provided, also*, that 10 per cent. of its capital shall have actually been paid in and expended in the legitimate business of the company.

BRANCHES.

SEC. 30. That after said corporation shall have located the main line of said corporation, and shall have located its commencement and terminus, it shall be lawful for said corporation, and it is hereby granted the right and power to locate, connect and put down from time to time, as the company may require, branch pipes from its main or receiving tank or tanks, or station, to the oil or gas wells in the vicinity, and also to locate, construct and put down from time to time, as occasion may require, branch pipes leading from its delivery tank or tanks at the terminus of said line to the different oil refineries, rivers, railroads, gas works and places for receiving, storing and delivering oil and natural gas, with power to enter, take up and relocate said pipes and branch pipes from time to time, and when it becomes necessary for said corporation to put down such branch pipes, and in relocating said pipes and branch pipes to take and appropriate lands, franchises or easements for the right of way for the same over, or under any lands, waters, streams, rivulets, roads, bridges, railroads, turnpike roads, canals or other public highways, the mode and manner of such appropriation, and of assessing damages by reason thereof, shall be as provided in section 28 of this act.

TOLLS.

SEC. 31. Every such corporation may determine and fix by its by-laws, or by a resolution of its board of directors, may from time to time fix the rate of tolls or freight to be paid for transferring oil or natural gas through the pipes of said corporation: *Provided*, That it shall in no case exceed the sum of five (5) cents per barrel for every forty gallons for the first mile the same may be carried or transported, and the sum of one cent per barrel for every additional mile the same may be carried, transported or carried; and for the transportation of natural gas in no case shall a sum exceeding fifty cents per thousand cubic feet for the first five miles, and one cent per mile for each additional mile that the same may be transported or carried. *Provided, also*, that the owners of oil or natural gas passing through the tanks of the corporation for ten days after the same is ready for delivery, shall be liable to pay to said corporation as additional compensation of five cents per barrel of forty-two gallons for each month or fraction of a month thereafter, from the expiration of said ten days, until the same is removed, unless a less sum is agreed upon and accepted by said corporation, and, *Provided, also*, that in receiving and carrying oil no distinction in favor of any one person shall be given one customer over another.

ADJUSTMENT OF LOSS.

SEC. 32. In case any oil or natural gas shall occur while in possession of said corporation from lightning, fire, storms, bursting of pipes or tanks, or by dangerous vapors from chimney or other cause, the quantity of oil or natural gas so lost shall be ascertained and also the quantity of oil or natural gas then left in the line or its tanks at the time immediately before said accident, and the quantity so found, and said loss shall be averaged upon the whole and an equal portion or percentage of said oil or natural gas shall be held to be exempt from the quantity of each owner or owners, *Provided, however*, that if such loss shall occur by the carelessness or negligence of the said corporation or its officers, employees or agents, the same shall be borne by the corporation.

BONDS.

SEC. 33. Every corporation created by or under the provisions of this act (except those created under the twenty-ninth section of this act, who have the privilege of paying the tax imposed by the State Treasurer for the use of the Commonwealth at one-quarter of one per centum upon the amount of the capital stock which said corporation is authorized to have, and which is actually issued and paid in) shall annually pay to the State Treasurer, at the time prescribed by the general corporation law, a sum equal to three mills upon the amount of said capital stock, and also upon the amount of the capital stock of any subsequent increase in the same, and the said sum shall be paid and payable upon the incorporation of said company, or upon the increase of the capital stock thereafter, and no company, as aforesaid, shall exercise any corporate powers until the first instalment of said bonus has been paid to the Governor shall not issue letters patent to any company until the whole amount of said bonus or instalment of said bonus has been paid to the State Treasurer, and no company incorporated as aforesaid shall exercise any corporate powers or privileges until said first instalment or bonus has been paid as aforesaid.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 28, 1875.

The House devoted itself, mainly, to the Alderman's bill, from Philadelphia, last night and to-day. Its committees have not yet met to frame any legislation, and all the bills introduced there, so far, have yet to be reported on and printed. The Appropriation Committee has reported the General Appropriation bill, has not yet met, and has nothing in readiness, although the joint rules require it to report that bill in the first week in February. There is, so far as we can judge from what we can see, the very slightest of dispositions, on that side of the Capitol, to do anything at all. Its members, apparently, prefer to dawdle the time away, and make up in talk the lack of work.

The bill heretofore introduced by Mr. Rutan, to regulate the salaries of county officers, does not apply to the whole State, as I am told many suppose. The Constitution requires that the Legislature shall fix the salaries of officers in counties having over 150,000 inhabitants, and Mr. Rutan's bill is intended simply to carry out that provision in the Constitution. It applies only to Allegheny, Luzerne and Philadelphia counties.

The Pipe Line bill was introduced into the Senate, to-day, by Mr. Newmyer, at the request of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, and has already been printed. Whatever of it were made, and sent in all directions, and the prospects of its passage were freely canvassed. It is safe to say that its is not likely to pass the present session. The policy of the Legislature, at present, as it will most likely be for many years to come, will be to have but one law under which corporations may be formed, and to have the general corporation law of last session serve as that one law. It is, of course, subject to amendment, by adding to the list of corporations that may be formed under the agreed upon, the Court of the Common Pleas of the proper county, on application thereto by petition either by said corporation or by the owner or owners or any one in behalf of either, upon reasonable notice to the said interested free-holders of the proper county, and appoint a time not less than ten nor more than twenty days thereafter, for said viewers to meet at or upon the premises where the damages are alleged to be sustained, or the property taken, of which time at least five days' notice shall be given by the petitioner to the said viewers, or any three of them, having been first duly sworn or affirmed faithfully, justly and impartially to decide and make report to make concerning all matters and things to be submitted to them, and in relation to which they are appointed viewers, and in pursuance of the provisions of this act, and, having viewed the premises, they shall ascertain and determine the quantity, quality of said lands, streams, property easement, franchise or right of way so taken or occupied, or to be taken or occupied, or the material proposed to be taken in the case may be, and having a due regard to, and making just allowance for, the advantages which may accrue to the party from the said supplement to the owner or owners of said streams, said bridge, road, railroad, turnpike road, canal or other highway, as well as to the consequence of the making of the improvements contemplated, and conducting the operations of said corporation, or of the construction of the works for which the property is to be taken, and after having made a just and equitable allowance of said advantages and disadvantages, they shall estimate and determine whether any, and if any what amount of damages ought to, or may be sustained, and to whom payable, and shall make report thereof to said court, and if any damages be awarded, and the report be confirmed by the said court, judgment shall be entered thereon, and if the amount thereof be not paid within thirty days after the entry of each judgment, execution may then issue therefor, as in other cases of debt, for the same so awarded, and the costs and expenses incurred shall be defrayed by the corporation, and each of said viewers shall be entitled to one dollar and fifty cents per diem for every day employed and employed in the performance of the duties herein prescribed to be paid by the corporation. In all cases where the parties shall not agree upon the amount of damages claimed or to be awarded in the first instance, in favor of any such owner or owners, no such agreement can be made, either for lands, streams, water, water rights, franchises or property, or for material, the corporation shall tender a bond, with at least two sufficient sureties, to the party claiming or entitled to any damages, or to the attorney or agent of any person absent, or to guardian or committee of any one under legal incapacity, the condition of which shall be that the said corporation will pay such amount of damages as the party shall be entitled to receive after the same shall have been agreed upon by the parties, or assessed in the manner provided for by this act. *Provided*, That in case the party or parties claiming damages refuse or do not accept the bond as tendered, the said corporation shall then give the party a written notice of the time when the same will be presented for filing in court, and thereafter the said corporation may proceed to enter bond and file, as of Common Pleas of the county where the lands, streams, waters, rivulets, roads, bridges, railroads, turnpike roads, canal or other highways or materials are, and if the sureties be approved the bond shall be filed in said court for the benefit of those interested, and recovery may be had thereupon for the amount of damages assessed, if the same be not paid cannot be made by execution on the issue form to try the question. The viewers provided for in this section

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Conkling's Speech

Another Large Audience---Congratulations to the Speaker.

Andy Johnson to Bring His Letter-Book to Washington and Confound His Adversaries.

PINCHBACK'S CASE UNDECIDED.

Caucus of Republican Senators on Louisiana—Nothing Definite Yet Decided Upon.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 29, 1875.

Conclusion of Conkling's Speech.

Senator Conkling to-day finished his masterly effort in exposition of the course of the Democratic party as the instigators of bloodshed and disorder in the Southern States. All the available space in the Senate Chamber was occupied, both on the floor and in the galleries. The eloquent Senator, after he concluded, was the recipient of quite an ovation in one of the cloak rooms of the Senate, both Senators and members joining in the well-earned compliment.

A. Johnson's Letter-Book.

It is circulated about the Senate that Andy Johnson, who was in the habit of preserving all his letters from Senators—especially those appealing for patronage—will bring his letter-books to Washington when he re-enters upon his Senatorial term, and will diversify his speeches, as occasion may require, with appropriate selections therefrom. Andy seems bent upon lively times.

Pinchback's Case.

There seems to be some hitch to-day, in regard to the action of the Committee on Privileges and Elections concerning Pinchback. It was stated to-day by Senator Morton that the committee had not come to a decision. This is thought, by those who are opposed to Pinchback, to indicate that Mr. Wadleigh, who was absent yesterday, is not inclined to favor this admission.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

The Republican Senators held another long caucus to-day on Louisiana, but adjourned without reaching a definite conclusion. There is a wish on the part of the Republicans in the Senate to do what is right in the matter, but the great trouble is to ascertain what is best to be done. In the meantime, the session is gradually wearing away, and the impression is growing that it may be found impossible to accomplish anything.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 29, 1875.

THIRD ATTEMPT TO BURN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

A third incendiary attempt to burn the Navy Department was made this evening. The fire was discovered by a messenger. Ten or twelve log-books were destroyed before the flames were subdued. Detectives entrusted with the work of ferreting out the parties who have persistently attempted to fire the building, entertain the theory that they are thereby working themselves. In conclusion, he says Gladstone's pamphlet invites Catholics to rebel against divine authority and encourages schism, heresy and deadly sin.

DEATH OF AN EX-LORD CHANCELLOR.

Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, Baron St. Leonards, formerly Lord Chancellor of England, died yesterday, aged ninety-four.

France.

LABOULAYE'S AMENDMENT REJECTED.

PARIS, January 29.—The Assembly this afternoon, by a vote of 335 yeas against 359 nays, rejected M. Laboulaye's amendment to the Ventavon bill, providing that a Senate, Chamber of Deputies, and President of the Republic should compose the Government, the latter to be named to be chief of the executive power.

M. Louis Blanc, notwithstanding the motion and speech he made yesterday, voted to-day for M. Laboulaye's amendment, as did all the Radical deputies. The entire Ministry and Right Center voted against it. The clause of Ventavon's bill providing that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the latter to be elected by universal suffrage, was debated and passed.

M. Wallon, the author of the amendment providing for the organization of the Government without proclaiming a Republic. Discussion on this amendment was postponed until to-morrow. The Left will probably give its support to the proposition to make the President re-eligible for an indefinite period.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 29—5 P. M.—Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills 3 13-16 per cent. or 3-16 per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money and account 92¾@92¾. United States bonds—'62s,

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1875.

THE *Post* calls upon ANDY JOHNSON to "raise CAIN" in the United States Senate. The question arises, is he ABEL?

IT IS said in the good Book that "a house divided against itself cannot stand." The Philadelphia Democracy are divided, and attempted on Wednesday to pull down their own TEMPLE.

THE monetary situation, according to the gist of the financial articles in the New York press, is still characterized by a great plethora of capital, which is constantly seeking employment in Government bonds, first-class railroad mortgages, and the leading dividend-paying railway shares.

NEITHER the Chicago *Times* nor the Cincinnati *Enquirer* is able to look with equanimity on the election of General BURNSIDE to the United States Senate. Possibly the fact that, during a portion of the late unpleasantness, he was in the habit of supervising the editorials of those papers, may account for the existence of their fine scorn.

THE most experienced railroad men in the country are said to be of opinion that the quarrel now in progress between the various leading trunk lines, will assume, before it closes, proportions which will throw all former railroad wars into the shade. A General Managers' and Commissioners' meeting will be held in New York next Wednesday, and some have hopes that that meeting may yet succeed in restoring peace and harmony. Reconciliation, however, seems almost impossible.

HERE and there we find a *quasi* Republican who appears to think the COMMERCIAL is somewhat "too severe" in its strictures on the Southern reactionists and their political allies of the North. We cannot help it: of all we have said we do not take back a single word. If others have lost their nerve, or abandoned the cause of human freedom, that is their affair, not ours. We stand firmly by our guns, and by those great principles which once gave civil and political liberty to an entire race, and saved the Republic.

STOCKHOLDERS in the mining districts of Michigan are not in the habit of saying "I don't care a copper." In 1873 there were thirty copper mines in operation in that State, whose aggregate paid-up capital amounted to $10,018,000. Upon this capital there were paid, during that period, dividends amounting to $2,440,000, or upwards of twenty-four and one-third per cent. on the entire capital stock. From the beginning of operations, in 1845, to the 1st of January last year, the copper mines of that district have paid in dividends $18,729,000, or sixty-eight and six-tenths per cent. on the capital stock paid in.

THE Democratic members of the United States Senate are not at all fortunate in their line of argument against "Federal interference" in Louisiana—the historic precedents against them being so numerous and so conclusive. The reference of Senator CONKLING, in his masterly speech of Thursday, to the whisky insurrection in this State, and the course pursued by WASHINGTON in that emergency, was most effective. The obstructionists had better yield the fight. They are in the same fix in which the learned physician was who partook of one of his own pellets—and straightway choked.

SOME of the free trade merchants of New York are not a little perturbed over the passage of the new bill affecting moieties. The measure, however, is perfectly harmless, and no importer whose withers are not in danger of being wrung, need wince. The bill, which is now a law, is in the interests of honesty; it simply aims to get at the truth in cases of smuggling, etc., by authorizing the release of an accomplice from judicial proceedings against him in cases where it is desirable to take advantage of his testimony in a revenue suit, as against the parties concerned with him in violating the revenue laws. The courts have decided that under the moiety act of last session this could not be done. Attorney General WILLIAMS decided that it could, and the present measure is merely to construe the law as it was intended. Why should any of these honest gentlemen feel nervous? What can they have been doing?

THE Democratic Convention for the nomination of police magistrates, held in Philadelphia on the 27th, was a "regular old timer." BENJAMIN M. TEMPLE, President of the Democratic City Executive Committee, was present to organize the body, and by his direction the doors of the hall were locked against all expert delegates. This did not please "the boys," who had assembled in large numbers to lend their aid and countenance to the important proceedings in hand. A rush was made, the doors broken in, and the lobbies, galleries and even the floor held sacred to the use of delegates invoked by the mob. An effort was made to "clear them out," which resulted in a hand-to-hand battle, during which heads were broken, eyes blacked, men trampled under foot, and one poor fellow was thrown from a window. TEMPLE called upon the police for aid, and forty-two armed officers came to his assistance and ejected the intruders. They guarded the hall all day, and at the adjournment escorted Mr. TEMPLE home, he fearing assassination. The row commenced at half-past ten in the morning and lasted until after three in the afternoon, so that the convention did not accomplish half its business. The Democratic thieves, roughs and rounders are deeply concerned as to the kind of men chosen to administer the laws, and it was but natural that they should seek to have a share in selecting the party candidates.

HORACE GREELEY had many prophetic instincts. In 1871, before the *ignis fatuus* of the Presidency lured him into the bogs and marshes of Democracy, he cast the horoscope of the Democratic party in this foreseeing wise:

"It (the Democratic party) would come into power with the chagrin, the wrath, the mortification of baffled revenge to compel and guide its steps. It would devote itself to taking off or reducing tax after tax until the Treasury was deprived of the means of paying interest on the national debt, and would hail the tidings of national bankruptcy with unalloyed gladness and exultation. Whatever chastisement may be deserved by our national sins, we must hope that this disgrace and humiliation will be spared us. The Democratic party of to-day is simply the rebellion seeking to achieve its essential purposes within and through the Union. A victory which does not enable it to put its feet on the necks of the black race seems to the bulk of its adherents not worth having. Its heart is just where it was when it regarded slavery and Constitution as two names for one thing. It hates the generals who lead the Union armies to victory, and rarely misses a chance to disparage them. It clings to that exaggerated notion of State rights which makes them the shield of all manner of wrongs and abuses. It takes counsel of its hates even more than of its aspirations, and will be satisfied with no triumphs that do not result in the enslavement of all active, earnest Republicans from the South."

The picture stands true to-day, but the *Tribune* is now one of the most ravening wolves in supporting the insolent demands of the rebellious State's rights chivalry of the South.

THE election of ANDREW JOHNSON, in Tennessee, to the United States Senate, while it affords a dreary prospect to those who dread the flood of wishy-washy talk of which he is the forerunner, has one aspect of encouragement. His election over a lot of Confederate generals, who were brought up one by one against him, is a triumph of the Union element in Tennessee politics. In the present condition of feeling in that State, there is but little apparent difference between the Union and Rebel elements, so far as they are represented in the Legislature. Both are hostile to the negroes and to the Republican party; but, in the event of any fresh conflict between the Rebel element and the Government, the people who have rallied around JOHNSON in this fight, and JOHNSON himself, would undoubtedly be found upon the side of the Government. Their loyalty was well tried during the war; and although they are now sadly afflicted with negrophobia, their love for the Union would keep them upon its side in any future conflict involving its integrity and preservation.

And who shall say that such a conflict is not likely to be precipitated upon us? Such keen-sighted men as BEN. WADE think we are steadily drifting into it, and that we should be preparing for it. What else means this concerted pushing of Confederate generals to the front in the South, and Confederate sympathizers in the North? Why were WITHERS, in Virginia, GORDON, in Georgia, and COCKRELL, in Missouri, sent into the United States Senate, and men of the same class sent into the lower House of Congress by the score? There are nearly one hundred men elected in the South to Congress who were but lately in arms against the Government; and their presence there is evidence of a purpose to re-open the old quarrel, and bring about a different settlement of it, if possible; while the election of EATON, in Connecticut, KERNAN, in New York, and MCDONALD, in Indiana, is evidence of a purpose of the Northern Democracy to cooperate with them.

In this view, it is a matter of some consequence that JOHNSON was able to break the Rebel programme in Tennessee. He put one Confederate general after another to flight; and the failure of the Confederates to get any of their men through may be regarded as an indication that the Rebel conspiracy was weak at a point where it was thought to be impregnable.

It is a great pity that the Union men in Tennessee had not a better man to put forward on this occasion; but the success of JOHNSON is preferable to that of a Rebel general. We are getting tired of this long roll-call of Confederate veterans and sympathizers. The break in Tennessee is therefore welcome, because it shows the glimmering of an indication to return to the spirit of the time when it was not considered a crime to be upon the side of the Government in the hour of its need. The time is fast coming when the questions which led to the outbreak of 1861 will have to be settled again; and we have a deep-seated repugnance to leaving the settlement of them in the hands of those who were upon the wrong side of the original quarrel.

THE NEW PIPE LINE BILL.

The Chamber of Commerce, of this city, having requested one of the Senators from this county to introduce a bill to amend the General Corporation law, so as to permit the organization under it of pipe line companies for the transportation of oil from or to any part of the Commonwealth, Mr. NEWMYER has complied with their wish and introduced their bill. This bill is now before the public, and everybody can judge for himself as to its details. We have not examined it, minutely, and will not enter into a discussion of its provisions; but upon the general question involved in it we have well-founded convictions which we are prepared to stand by, at any and all times.

Even under the old Constitution, when the rage was all for special acts of incorporation, we perferred general laws which would leave the way open and free to all who chose to form corporations for carrying on specific lines of business. Our preference has always been for general, as distinguished form special, privileges; and now that the new Constitution prohibits the granting of special charters, and requires all acts of incorporation to be general, common fairness, it seems to us, demands that the way should be made as clear for pipe line companies as for companies formed for any other purpose.

The whole tendency of the limitations imposed upon legislation by the Constitution is against monopoly and in favor of equal facilities to all who wish to embark in any business requiring corporate privileges. Every corporation is to some extent a monopoly; but the privilege to form corporations should be left open to all who can comply with the restrictions and limitations which prudence and the public good make necessary. It was in accordance with this idea that the free railroad law was framed; and the other free corporation laws that have been enacted are but parts of the same general plan.

The State having already gone so far as to open the way for the formation of corporations for almost every thing, there can be no good reason given for closing the doors in the faces of those who wish to embark in peculiar methods of transporting oil. Capitalists are now free to invest their money, by forming corporations for that purpose, in building railroads, gas works, water works, bridges, turnpike roads and hotels, in establishing ferries, insurance companies, banks and iron and steel factories, and in various other branches of enterprise and industry; why, then, should they not be left as free, under the same restrictions, to invest their money in pipe lines for the transportation of oil, if they choose? Why should A, B and C be at liberty to form a company for building a railroad for the transportation of oil, and not be just as free to form one to lay down pipes for the transportation of the same material? We cannot see why; and believing in the equality of rights, and the wisdom of opening the door of corporate facilities wide to all who choose to avail themselves of it, we hope that the Legislature will see its way clear to enacting some law that will be wide enough and general enough in its provisions to include any and every branch of trade for the promotion of which corporations may be deemed to be desirable.

We may say, in conclusion, that we do not believe in this kind of legislation which favors New York, Cleveland or Baltimore, at the expense of Pittsburgh, Titusville, Philadelphia, or any other Pennsylvania city. We are for our own State and our own city against all the world, and for any city in the State against any city outside of it; and any legislation upon this or any other subject should be based upon the idea that the interests of the State are supreme and the main thing to be subserved in State legislation. We take it for granted that we are one in purpose, in this view of the subject, with the friends of the pending bill.

CERTAIN PUBLICISTS.

A German organ of the Laboring men, the *Vorbote*, published in Chicago, in a recent issue, sketches the State of the future which that party hopes to establish. Towards the accomplishment of their object, the members of the happy State contemplated, the first step to be taken, says the *Vorbote*, is to get the control of the Government. Whether the laboring men shall effect this preliminary movement in a peaceful or in a revolutionary way rests entirely with the present ruling class, the capitalists. That the thing can be done peaceably the organ has not much hope, as the bearing of the capitalists heretofore seems to the organ to justify the assumption that before long they will force the people into revolution. Money bags controlling the ballot-boxes, force is the only weapon left the laboring men wherewith to rid themselves of their oppressors. Well, the people having gained possession of the Government and set up the true popular State, then free labor will be introduced. By this is meant that the Government by confiscation shall seize all implements of labor, machines, manufactories, railroads, canals, telegraphs, even the ground; shall repudiate all debts contracted by the representatives of the class or classes hitherto privileged; shall declare all money in circulation no longer good for its purpose, and shall issue new money wherewith to pay for labor rendered. Thus the capitalists will be made powerless, while to every man able and willing to labor sufficient, well paying work will be guarantied by the State. Old and infirm persons will be supported by the State, and to every useful member of it will be secured a life free from care.

The State thus formed of and by the laboring population will be the only manufacturer, the owner of all manufactories established or to be established, of all machines, mines, raw materials, and also of all immovable property. It will thus be enormously rich and in a position to issue as much paper money as it may need, the same being covered by the State's possessions, which money will of course be readily taken by everybody. But we have perhaps given enough of the socialistic dream. As a specimen of the intellectual nutriment upon which many thousands of American workmen are fed, much appetent for poor impostors who have not even tried to understand the just relations of capital and labor, some of the organs of the party seem wofully sincere, and are therefore entitled to candid dealing.

Hence it is in the spirit of candor we say that, so far as we have had opportunity of judging, all those organs appear to represent almost the narrowest conceivable sentiment of class interest, and often of class hatred. Even the mildest and most moderate of them occasionally, at least, like the *Vorbote*, intimates the possible necessity of revolutionary violence as the final mode of adjusting the great controversy. No one of them seems to have any comprehension or even notion of the interdependence of the parts of the complicated organism called the social system, or any recognition of the part performed by knowledge and cultivated intellect in so applying capital and organizing labor as to make them the vital elements they are in the human world. In the discussions, if in good nature, they may be so called, of these publicists, labor is all and everything, "like leather." Indeed, one cannot help thinking, in reference to most of the writers, that if they would only condescend to spend a few days in studying some sound elementary book on the interest which they profess to have at heart, they would speedily perceive the propriety and duty of giving a different direction to their energies. To expect them, however, thus to enlighten themselves would, we fancy, be too much. In truth, it is not expected. They doubtless will continue their obscurantist labors until the more general and perfect instruction of the youth of the country shall have raised its laboring population above the influence of such teachers.

WHEREVER Democracy secures a triumph at the polls, its baser elements are pretty sure to be generally in the ascendant. The last Republican Legislature of New York passed a law under which the licenses for selling spirituous liquors ranged from thirty dollars to two hundred and fifty dollars, according to the respectability of the dealer; the effect of the law being to drive out of business some sixteen hundred of the lowest class of drinking dens in New York city, in which the vilest and most poisonous compounds were sold. The present Democratic Legislature proposes to repeal this law, substituting for it a uniform license of thirty dollars, to be granted to all applicants who can pay that amount. The bill is virtually a free whisky measure—but its passage will unquestionably tend largely to swell the Democratic majority in that city and State, and "conserve the principles" of the party.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide
In the strife of Truth with falsehood for the good or evil side;
Some great cause, God's new Messiah, offering each the bloom or blight,
Parts the goats upon the left hand, and the sheep upon the right,
And the choice goes by forever, 'twixt that darkness and that light."

The National Educational Association is in session in Washington city.

In its last analysis Democracy is simply a protest against the civilization of the age.

Dayton, Ohio, loves darkness rather than light, because gas costs there $3 20 per 1,000 feet.

It is expected that three members of the Sartoris family will return across seas next summer.

Andy goes to Washington as the representative of an *ante-bellum* democracy—not an anti-bellowing.

The next House of Representatives at Washington will strongly resemble a reunion of rebel officers.

Helena has been formally declared the capital of Montana, and the long struggle with Virginia City is at an end.

Postal telegraphy has reared its head in Congress again. There is no demand for a postal telegraph system in this country.

The notorious Jim Ashley has written a long article on the evils of the party caucus system. "Jim knows, don't you, Jim?"

Bridging the bloody chasm. A nephew of Stonewall Jackson married a niece of George B. McClellan at Denver the other day.

In the woods of Kansas wild hops grow in the greatest profusion, said to be of as good quality as any that are produced by cultivation.

There are rumors of an attempt to be made soon to introduce the Christian religion in the office of the New York *Tribune*.

It is recommended by the proper committee of Congress that the navy yards at Washington, Philadelphia and New London be abolished.

As a token of respect to the late lamented Emperor of China, only black tea will this year be drank by Chinese residents in this country.

The people of the Colorado valley in Texas are going largely into the sugar growing business. Both soil and climate are admirably adapted to the purpose.

The destitution in New York city is said to be appalling. Never in the history of that city has there been such a constantly-increasing army of homeless, unemployed ones.

Boston is the headquarters of the fish trade in this country, and New York, as well as every other leading market, receives the bulk of its fish from that vicinity.

On and after next Monday, letters destined for Canada will be charged with three cents a single rate, instead of six cents, the present charge. Prepayment is obligatory.

The enlargement of the Welland canal, as ordered, will establish at once direct communication by sail and steam between the ports of the upper lakes and the great markets of Europe.

The Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, in their annual report, express the most sanguine views as to the future of the grain trade of that port, and of the American Steamship Company.

The pruning knife is being freely used in the Treasury Department. Last week 125 assistant weighers were discharged from the New York Custom House, thus effecting a saving of $200,000 a year.

The special Washington dispatches in the New York *Herald* seem to be based upon the belief that Congress is composed solely of Charkson N. Potter, Ellis H. Roberts and William Walter Phelps.

The ice-bridge at Niagara Falls is formed in all its perfections, more so than it has been for the past twelve or fifteen years. It extends a mile or more up the river, and varies in thickness from two inches to five or six feet.

The new style of weather bulletins: Cheyenne—Bellyache slightly on the increase at this station. Wind due west. Display paragoric flag at Omaha, and order a cessation of pound cake and boned turkey for two days at Chicago and St. Louis.

FORTUNE'S UPS AND DOWNS.

The Tale of a Tramp—Lemuel Ipswich Gallenas, Once a Reigning Prince in the Cannibal Islands, Arrested as a Vagrant in Reading—He Protests Against Working as a Cleaner of Streets.

(From the Reading Eagle, January 27.)

He was an awkward hand at shoveling up snow and cleaning ice from out the gutters at the street crossings; said that he wasn't born for such low-priced work, and that it was a shame to compel a gentleman stricken with ill luck and misfortune to serve time in the street-gang along with a herd of common bummers. The man talking was Lemuel Ipswich Gallenas, who had been held as an ordinary vagrant and sentenced to work out his fine on the highways. He had long hair, square shoulders, regular features, blue eyes, is about forty-five years of age, and stands nearly six feet high. He approached Mayor Evans with dignity, and urged his claim to official clemency; said that because a man happened to be a vagrant was no reason why he should be put to work at degrading labor. The Mayor said that all vagrants had to be treated alike, and Mr. Gallenas sullenly withdrew.

An *Eagle* reporter had a conversation with this gentleman, last evening after working hours, and gained the astonishing information that, according to the man's account, our citizens have within their midst a real, live prince, who at one time held sway on one of the Cannibal Islands of the South Pacific. He said that he had been a second mate on a British merchantman, and when nineteen years of age was wrecked off the coast of Cook's Island in the South Pacific. He was picked up with several of his shipmates by Cannibals who inhabited the island of Mamia, immediately southeast of Cook's Island. He told his story in a straightforward manner, and related the fearful fate of his shipmates in a sort of heavy melo-dramatic style. They were penned up and fattened just as Pennsylvania farmers take care of their swine and cattle before killing time. He, however, was spared such a terrible fate. His commanding figure, winning presence and great physical powers won the admiration of the chief, and by a timely stroke of fortune, the shipwrecked mariner was released from his prison and admitted to the chief's household, and in a short time he was created a ruler of a small adjacent island called Barca, with the title of Relakanwa, meaning in the Fiji language, "Prince of the Sun." Here he held sway and governed his people, who were jealous, dangerous and revengeful. He remained there two years, when he escaped and went to Europe. Since then he has been drifting around the world. He was born in Yorkshire, England. Gallenas stretched himself still higher up towards the ceiling of the lock-up, and continued: "Yes, sir, that's only part of my history. I could write you or give you enough information to compile a whole book of travels. If I had remained in Mamia ruling Barca, I might have been king of those islands by this time. I was in a fair way to promotion when I escaped. I hated the horrible custom of eating human flesh, which I was obliged to witness at every public feast. Four times I tasted 'long pig' roasted. That is what human flesh, baked, is called.

"Then again the islanders were rough and savage. I did not know at what time they would pounce upon me and have a general jollification on my remains. They were jealous because I was a white man. But during several wars I was brave, and they learned to respect and fear me. I wanted to marry, but there was none in the royal household that suited me. I fancied a fisher's daughter, but it would have been death for me had I chosen her. Men there had but one wife in those days, and all irregularity in domestic life was severely punished.

"I have read something of Kalakaua's visit to this country. He is a fortunate person. I might now hold a similar position had I not jumped the country. Sometimes I am really sorry that I did not remain there. I often dream of that beautiful island. It was fine there, and I suppose the years have made a great change since then. Instead of being a king I am here in this dingy, dreary lodgers' room at the station house. Well, I guess it was to be so. I was never cut out for a king, or I'd have stayed there. Then, again, I might have been roasted and eaten long ago. There's no telling. But I hate this working on the streets. It don't agree with me. I don't think that a man who was once a prince ought to be brought down so low as this."

Then the man said "good night," and laid down on his pine-board bed and went to sleep.

PERSONAL.

The universal Yankee. A Cincinnati boy, named Dyer, carried off the mathematical honors at Oxford University, England, last year.

The reason why Anna Dickinson left the platform for the stage, was to make room for her sister Susan. She knew that two of them at a time was rather crowding the public.

C. E. A. McGeachy, late editor *pro tem.* of the Danbury *News*, will to-day begin the publication of a weekly journal called "The Danburian." "Mac's" fancy is as full of fine colors as the rainbow, and his wit is as keen as the cutlar of Saladin.

An unsung heroine. Widow Phila Launbert, of West Georgia Vt., fifty-six years old, has for fifteen years supported eight children by laying stone wall, havesting, and other heavy farm work, and has not only made herself owner of a house and a few acres of land, but has given her children a good education.

"Papa is dead!" suddenly exclaimed the little daughter of Mr. Jones, a surveyor in the Nova Scotia Government employ, the other day. The mother hushed the child, but in a few minutes the little one repeated the words emphatically. During the same day intelligence came that the father had been drowned while attempting to cross a small lake on the ice.

An old and intimate friend of the late Gerrit Smith writes to the Rochester *Democrat* that he never saw him unforgiving but once. He adds: "Then I suggested that he had better repeat the Lord's prayer as the best cure for that kind of ailment, when there came over his whole face one of those illuminations which it was capable of taking on, making one think of Christ's transfiguration, and which William Morley Punshon, of England, says was remarkable not for the veil wherewith it hid the Saviour's human nature from view, enwrapping it in the divine, but for the taking off the human envelopment, so that His disciples saw Him as He was. He turned his great eyes upon me, his face ecstatically beautiful, and silent for a moment, said in tones deep, sweet and low, 'Father, forgive me my trespasses as I forgive those who trespass against me,' and was himself again."

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LEGAL.

NOTICE.

Whereas, Letters Testamentary to the Estate of JOHN WATT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent will make the same known without delay to

LAVINIA W. WATT, or
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
Executors,
No. 87 Diamond street.
Pittsburgh, October 30, 1874.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
GERVASE WATSON, of Allegheny County,
a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a full discharge from all debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear at the Court, to be held on the 13th day of March, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 98, Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt.
S. C. MCCANDLESS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
In the matter of JARED M. BRUSH, Bankrupt. No. 2,186.
This is to give Notice, That a meeting of all the Creditors of said JARED M. BRUSH, Bankrupt, will be held at the office of the undersigned, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 98 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on THURSDAY, the 25th day of February, 1875, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of considering and passing upon a proposition to be submitted to them, by said Jared M. Brush, Bankrupt, in full settlement and satisfaction of all debts due to them; and further, that under the order of Court directing said meeting, I will attend at the above mentioned time and place to conduct the proceedings at said meeting. Creditors can attend either in person or by proxy duly appointed.
SAML. HARPER,
Register in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
In the matter of ANDREW LYONS, Bankrupt. No. 2,324. In Bankruptcy.
This is to give Notice, That a meeting of all the Creditors of the said Andrew Lyons, Bankrupt, will be held at the office of the undersigned, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 98 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on THURSDAY, the 25th day of February, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and passing upon a proposition to be submitted to them, by said Andrew Lyons, Bankrupt, in full settlement and satisfaction of all debts due to them; and further, that under the order of Court directing said meeting, I will attend at the above mentioned time and place to conduct the proceedings at said meeting. Creditors can attend either in person or by proxy duly appointed.
SAML. HARPER,
Register in Bankruptcy.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

IN THE COMMON PLEAS COURT, No. 1.
In the matter of the Application of the Hazelwood Building and Loan Association for a Decree of Dissolution. No. 733. March 1, 1875.
And now, January 16, 1875, the foregoing petition being presented in open Court, on motion of Rodgers and Oliver, Attorneys for petitioners, the same is ordered to be filed; on SATURDAY, February 13, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., is appointed for hearing said petition, notice whereof shall be given by the Prothonotary, by publication in two papers in the county of Allegheny daily, consecutively, for two weeks.
By the Court. From the Record.
B. F. KENNEDY,
Prothonotary.

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Manufacturer of STEAM ENGINES, PULLEYS, HANGINGS, HANGERS, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Sash Weights, &c., &c. Has a number of New and Second-hand ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE.
186, 188 and 190 Lacock and 37 Sandusky Streets, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.
STEEL CASTINGS,
UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.
We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish, Can be Forged or Welded Readily as Bar Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,
Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Black Diamond Steel Works.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse: Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.
ANDERSON & WOODS
SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, COOK & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
Of Every Description; Also, BEST
Refined German Plow & Spring Steel
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Sheffield Steel Works.
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Manufacturers o All Descriptions of
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BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL.
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL.
CIRCULAR AND SAW PLATES.
ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM and SEAT SPRINGS.
AXLES AND STEEL TIRE.
STEEL FOR BOAT AND BOILER PLATES.
STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.
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WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
Wines and Liquors,
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No. 386 Fifth Avenue Extension.
Agent for the CELEBRATED "ISLAND QUEEN" brand of Wine.
Constantly on hand the FINEST ASSORTMENT OF WINES to be found in any House in Western Pennsylvania.

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BOURBON,
RYE,
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WHEAT WHISKIES.
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LAING & McKALLIP,
DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,
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Buckwheat Flour, Very Choice
FOR SALE BY THE CWT. $3 25.
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Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,
In store and to arrive. For Sale by
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People's Savings Bank
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CAPITAL.....$300,000
INCORPORATED 1866.
No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE,
Next below the Safe Deposit Company.
HENRY LLOYD.....President.
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Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.
Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

The Tradesmen's National Bank
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
New Banking Rooms,
Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,
Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.
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WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.
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OF PITTSBURGH,
NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE
CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000
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No. 47 BANK BLOCK, Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL.....$100,000.
Bank of Discount and Deposit.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.
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Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.
Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.
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No. 36 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
Commercial Paper Negotiated. Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

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AMERICAN LINE.
Mail Steamships.
Only Line Carrying the American Flag
Sailing Every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA
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CABIN, INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
Accommodations Unsurpassed.
Rates as low as any other First-Class Line.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents Philadelphia.
Louis Hoerer, 142 Smithfield street, Thomas E. Wall, 78 Fifth avenue, Thomas Connell, 116 Chatham street, N. G. Murphy, 78 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh.

White Star U. S. Mail Line,
THE FASTEST FLEET AFLOAT.
Between New York and Liverpool
Calling at CORK HARBOR both Ways, Booking Passengers to and from all parts. Sailing every THURSDAY from Liverpool, and every SATURDAY from White Star Wharf, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
QUANIC.....Capt. Bristow.
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Passenger Accommodation Unrivalled.
Saloon, $80, Gold, (Sailings after April 1, $100 Gold) Steerage $30 Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32.
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Freight carefully handled and forwarded promptly. For through rates, or other information, apply to Agent Penna. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, or
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Freight engagements made for all parts of the world. Regular Packets for Cuban Ports.
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ELAINE
THE FAMILY SAFEGUARD
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WARDEN & OXNARD,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 29, 1875.

In the Pittsburgh money market every thing goes to show not only an abundance of loanable funds at present, but also a strong belief that money is to continue easy for some time to come. As speculators and business interprises generally are based on the prospective course of the money market, it would not be surprising if this prevalent idea of continued easy money in the future would ere long have a stimulating effect.

During the scarcity of investments that are safe and profitable, the share of dividend paying corporations and the bonds of good railroads are coming into prominence.

As an instance of this we would refer to a single railroad loan amounting to $600,000—the new 8 per cent. equipment loan of the Michigan Central Railroad, which was taken by a prominent banking house, and nearly the entire issue placed within the past ten days.

The reliable dividend paying stocks are all strong and have an advancing tendency. Fort Wayne has advanced to 98½, Cleveland and Pittsburgh to 92½, Pennsylvania to 55½. It is said that Fort Wayne will soon be marked up to par, and as Cleveland and Pittsburgh is to all intents and purposes the same stock, it will doubtless lag not far behind. In the local market there is now more money held in the hands of the banks than there was thirty days ago, and could we have a full report of the deposits of all the banks of the city it would show a large increase of loanable funds, with the exception of the usual April disturbance caused by the real estate settlements in the county. There is not likely to be any material change in the supply of capital on the rates of discount on approved paper.

—The applications to the Comptroller of the Currency from new banks, or from existing organizations that are intending to become national banks, amount to nearly four million dollars. The formalities are such that some delay must be experienced before charters can be issued.

The demand for circulation shows that notwithstanding the present high price of bonds the profit on the capital invested in getting circulation is so large that banks can afford to run the risk of the loss of the premium on their bonds in case of a decline in the price of gold and the consequent decline in the price of bonds. The demand for bonds on the part of new banks has already put up the price to 114¾ for new 5's and 119¾ for 6's of 1867. Most of the changes in this city that are contemplated, will be on the basis of the smallest permissible amount of circulation, the object being to get clear of individual liability and to get the prestige of a national charter and not for the purpose of making a profit on circulation.

—The Bankers' Almanac and Register for 1875, is now issued from the office of the *Bankers' Magazine*, New York. It contains a list of the banks and bankers in all the States, and in Canada. Also, the principal banks and bankers in England and on the continent, with a vast amount of matter of interest to bankers, brokers and financiers.

—It may not be generally known that a law was passed at the last session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, namely, on the 23d of May, 1874, and to be found on page 222 of pamphlet laws, entitled "An act to facilitate the transfer of stocks and loans," which directs that all corporations of this State, which have been or may hereafter be issued by this Commonwealth, or by any municipal or other corporation, shall be liable by law for the legal owners thereof, without any liability on the part of the transferrer, or any commonwealth, or the municipal or any other corporation permitting such transfers, to recognize or see to the legality of any trust, whether expressed, implied or constructive, to which such stocks or loans may be subject, unless which such documents of the title of persons, wealth, or officers of such municipal or other corporations, shall be lodged by law, requiring such transfer to be made, shall have previously received actual notice in writing, signed by or on behalf of the parties claiming or whom such stocks or loans appear by the certificate thereof to be held in trust, that the proposed transfer would be a violation of such trust. Previous to the passage of this law persons acting in a fiduciary capacity, as guardian, trustee, executor, etc., in order to transfer stocks or loans, found it necessary to first obtain a special order of Court, which trouble is avoided, or this protection is removed, as parties feel disposed to consider it by the law in question. Securities belonging to trust estates may be sold at pleasure.

OFFICE OF THARK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, January 28, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

DEAR SIR: We have to report a very dull business on the Stock Exchange to-day, and during the week a further decline in prices, although towards the close of business there was a slight recovery from the lowest quotations. Gold has been steadily declining, 113¾@113⅝, with very little doing in it. In fact the stock is very much neglected and timid, and people are waiting for the final result of the Congressional investigation before taking steps. Money is easy, 6 per cent. on call to-day, and Ohio and Mississippi fell 1¾, closing quite weak. This is a very great competition among our railroads creates alarm among the holders of stocks, and the impression is that the prospect of the early future must rule in consequence of the ruinous rates now in force. Foreign and home speculators are holding large sums of money lately on the bear side, and they say no reason why it should not be changed. The remains easy at 2¾ to 3 per cent. on call, with last little demand for it. Yours truly,

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:32	2:30	3:30
January 29, 1875.	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113⅝	113⅝	113	113
Money						
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	119½	119½	119½			
5-20's, 1867	115½	115½	115½			
5-20's, 1865	115½	115½	115½			
5-20's, 1865, new	114½	114½	114½			
Registered 10's	118½	118½	118½			
10-40's, 1891, coup.	114½	114½	114½			
Registered 10's	114½	114½	114½			
Currency 6's	118½	118½	118½			
Adams Express	94	94	94			
Western Union Tel.	72¾	72¾	73	72¾	73	73¼
American Express	64	64	64			
Pacific Mail	34½	34½	34½			
United States Exp'ss	90	90	90			
New York Central	102	102	102			
Erie	28½	28½	28½			
Michigan Central	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Illinois Central	98	98	98			
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92½	92½	92½			
Chicago & Northw'n	44	44¼	44¼	43¾	44¼	44¼
Rock Island	103	103	103			
St. Paul	30½	30½	30½			
Do. pref'erred	57½	57½	57½			
Wabash, common	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Do. pref'erred	31	31	31			
Ohio & Mississippi	27¾	26¾	27	26¾	27	27¼
Toledo & Wabash	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Harlem	130	130	130			
Hudson & R. R.	21	21	21			
Iron Mountain	20½	20½	20½			
Ill. Cent. & Cairo	83	83	83	83	83	83
Tennessee, old	67	67	67			
Do. new	64	64	64			
South Carolina, April	33	33	33			
Do. July	33	33	33			
Missouri 6's	97	97	97			

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	55½	55¾
Pennsylvania Central, scrip, sales	55½	
Reading	39¾	40
Lehigh Co.'s of N. Jersey, sales	13½	
Oil Creek	14½	14¾
Lehigh Valley	62	62¼
Allegheny Valley	90	
Central Transportation	43½	44
Empire Transportation	54	55
E. C. & N. Louis m. b.	81½	82

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, January 29, 1874.

The course of trade was rendered additionally dull to-day by the adverse condition of the weather, and there was little to note either in the way of transactions or changes of price. We note an advance of ½c per pound in roasted coffees, which is the only important change in quotations which we note to-day.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,439	Apples, bbls	121
Dressed hogs	185	Corn, sks	2,055
Wheat, sks	502	Rye, sks	134
Oats, sks	343	Butter, lbs	2,000
Bacon, pcs	1,351	Bacon, lbs	28
Potatoes, bush	706	Hay, bales	397

The following quotations were prices ruling in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—There is a slight improvement in the market, and corn and oats are in some request, though generally active. Prices are steady and firm. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 30@1 35 ₱ bushel; extra Michigan or foreign, and we get a quote as before; ditto $1 20@1 22; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 16@1 18. Corn is in good demand, and active at 59@60c per bushel for high-mixed, 58@57c for low-mixed. Ear is in good demand, and is fairly quotable at 76@80c on track. Oats are steady with a light stock, and prices are firm. We quote at 44@45c for white; 42@43c for mixed. Barley is nominal; barley for seed 1@1 10 ₱ bushel. No. 1 timber wheat is $1 50; No. 2 do $1 25.

FLOUR—Trade continues slow and unsatisfactory, but there is considerable improvement in the market. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat family, $6 75@7 25 ₱ barrel; amber wheat do $6 50@6 75; high grades of family flour are nominally unchanged, but would be somewhat shaded on large transaction.

HAY—Market somewhat firmer. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 00@23 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 do $20 00@21 00; inferior mixed $16 00@18 00; loose hay from store is quoted at $24 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $25 00@25 00 for No. 1; $23 00@24 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $15 00@16 00 ₱ ton. Receipts are increased, being 3,245 bales for the past week.

MILL FEED—Bran in fair demand at $1 00@1 15 ₱ cwt; shorts $1 20@1 30 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 40@1 55 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 55@1 60 ₱ cwt; oilmeal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

GROCERIES.

Trade continues rather quiet. We note an advance of ½c per pound in roasted coffee in packages and bulk. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.		*Spices.*	
Fancy	27c	Cloves, ₱ lb	55 c
Choice	25c	Allspice, ₱ lb	17½@18c
Prime	20 c	Cassia, ₱ lb	40@45 c
Good	18 c	Nutmegs, ₱ lb	1 35@1 40
Java	33 c	Pepper, ₱ lb	22@27 c
Roasted Coffees.		*Molasses, ₱ gal.*	
Rio, in papers	29 c	Strictly ch'c N O	75c
Rio, in bulk	27c	Prime	70c
Java in papers	41 c	Good	68c
Java in bulk	40 c	*Syrups.*	
Sugars.		Ex. white drips	75c
Standard A	10½c	Sugar drips	70c
Standard B	10c	Lower grades	65@66c
Standard extra C	10c	*Rosins.*	
Standard yellow C	9½c	Layers, ₱ bx	$3 40
Standard dark	9½c	Valentine, ₱ lb	12 c
Franklin extra C	9½c	Currants	7½c
American extra C	9½c	Prunes	12½@13 c
New Orleans	8½@9½c		

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Oil Creek	14½	14¾
Lehigh Valley	62	62¼
Allegheny Valley	90	
Central Transportation	43½	44
Empire Transportation	54	55
E. C. & N. Louis m. b.	81½	82

Young Hyson 50@61 00
Gunpowder 80@1 20
Imperial 50@1 00
Japan 50@1 00
Oolong 55@1 00
Fancy 1 00
Souchong 35@1 00

Rice.
Choice Carolina 8½c
Patna 7¼@8 c

Tens. | Rangoon 7¾c

Starch.
Common 5 c
Silver gloss 9½c
Corn 10½c

Soda.
Bi-carb, ₱ 100 ₱ kgs 6c
Bi-carb, ₱ 1 papers 8c

Candles.
Star, full weight 18c
Stearine 15c

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—There is a little improvement in the demand, but prices are unchanged. Receipts for the past two weeks are 301 barrels. Transactions are almost entirely in a jobbing way. Extra choice apples are quoted at $2 25 ₱ bbl; $1 75@2 00 for choice; $1 00@1 20 for common to medium.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in fair supply and prices are easy. We quote at 5@5½c ₱ gallon, in kegs, for prime; 5c for common.

BEANS—The demand is light and supply limited. We quote prime white navy at $2 00@2 25; medium $1 80@1 90; fair to good $1 50@1 70.

BUTTER—Under the influence of a rather lighter stock prices are more generally accepted by purchasers. Receipts for two weeks are 745 pkgs. We quote 27@30c ₱ lb for choice; 20@25c for medium; 12@15c for common.

BAGGING—Trade and prices are unchanged at 31@33c ₱ lb, in round lots; sales in a jobbing way are made at 34@35c ₱ lb.

BROOM CORN—Buckwheat flour is rather easy, and in large supply at $3 50@3 75 ₱ cwt; $7 00 ₱ bbl. Manufacturing buckwheat flour is quoted, in 6 ₱ packages, at $4 25 ₱ dozen packages.

CRANBERRIES—We quote at $8 00@10 00 for Western; $10 00@12 00 for Eastern; $14 00 ₱ barrel for Cape Cods.

GAME—We quote as follows: Venison—saddles 16@17c ₱ lb; whole deer 10@12c; prairie chickens $3 50@3 75 ₱ doz; pheasants $3 50@4 00 per doz; quail $1 25@1 50 ₱ doz; wild duck $3 75@4 00; rabbits 25@30c ₱ pair; squirrels 25@30c ₱ pair; wild turkeys $1 25@1 50 each.

HOMINY—The market rules at $1 75@3 00 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 65@70c for round lots; 75@76c in a jobbing way; No. 2, ₱ lb, 30@35c, as to quality.

MINCE MEAT—is quoted at 10c ₱ lb in a jobbing way.

POTATOES—Receipts have increased during the past week, being 3,620 bushels. Prices are steady and firm. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 30@1 35 ₱ bushel; extra Michigan or foreign, and we get a quote as before; ditto $1 20@1 22; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 16@1 18. Corn is in good demand, and active at 59@60c per bushel for high-mixed, 58@57c for low-mixed. Ear is in good demand, and is fairly quotable at 76@80c on track. Oats are steady with a light stock, and prices are firm. We quote at 44@45c for white; 42@43c for mixed. Barley is nominal; barley for seed 1@1 10 ₱ bushel. No. 1 timber wheat is $1 50; No. 2 do $1 25.

POULTRY—Supply fair and market firm. Quotations at 13@14c for chickens; 14@15c for turkeys.

RESERVED AND DRIED FRUIT—We quote dried apples at 5@5c ₱ lb; dried blackberries 10c ₱ lb; dried peaches are quoted at 8@9c ₱ lb for choice halves. Apple butter is quoted at 50@55c ₱ gallon. Honey is active and firm at 35c ₱ lb for clover; buckwheat blossom 25c ₱ lb. Pickled pickles are quoted at 40@50 ₱ bbl; $6 00 ₱ half barrel.

VINEGAR—The market is dull, and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 13@15c ₱ gallon for prime; inferior 10@12c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 30, 1875.

There was an advancing market for crude oil yesterday, United having sold up to $1 30 at wells, with proportionate improvements on other lines. Refined was steady, and the improved tone of the Eastern markets imparted a feeling of confidence to the market here.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells $1 29; immediate shipment $1 27½. Sales are moderately active, 21,000 bbls being reported from Parkers.

REFINED.

The market shows a better feeling, although quotations are not materially higher. We quote at 25½@26c for standard white on the cars.

New York—Refined is quoted at 12½c for spot and early delivery.

Philadelphia—Spot refined is quoted at 12½c.

OIL BARRELS.

The market is unchanged. We quote at $1 35 for city; $1 20@1 25 for country.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, January 29.—The *Courier* says: The market during the day was very steady and closed firm, with United at $1 17½ bid. Sales:

500 bbls, upper road, spot.....$1 27½
1,000 bbls, upper river, spot.....1 30
400 bbls, upper road, spot.....1 32½
12 cars, lower road, spot.....1 30
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot.....1 30
2,000 bbls, Oil City, spot.....1 32½
1,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells.....1 17½
2,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells.....1 17½
1,000 bbls, river district, P. T., at wells.....1 18½
1,000 bbls, river district, Relief, at wells.....1 07½
1,000 bbls, river district, Karns, at wells.....1 07½
4,000 bbls, river district, immediate shipment.....1 27½

NEW YORK, January 29, closing 28.—The relatively higher prices for crude here and at the oil region at this time are not fully defined. The dealings, however, are still moderate, exporters showing very little desire to purchase on other than urgent orders, which are limited. Crude in bulk is quoted at 8½c; cases 13½c; refined for shipment, naphtha at 9½c for city. Sales are 1,800 bbls refined at 13½c, and 12,000 barrels for shipment to Europe. Rosin and Calcutta on private terms. Philadelphia delivery—there is a dull and nominal market. Not much trade, and extremely weak and dull feeling. A few choice heavy sheep sold at $7 25; ordinary to good $6 25@6 75.

THE
Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 24, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 30, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Thr.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	29.72	29	89	N. E.	Fresh.	L snow
2 P.M.	29.61	39	89	N.	Gentle	L snow
9 P.M.	29.75	34	89	N. W.	Fresh	L snow

Mean barometer.....29.78 Highest thermom.....35
Mean thermom.....7 Lowest thermom.....21
Rainfall.....36

Pittsburgh Female College
AND
Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music,
Next term will open February 4. Call or send to
Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D.,
for catalogue.

The Muddle.

We understood last night that a bill in equity would be filed in the Court of Common Pleas to-day by Mayor Blackmore, praying for an order to restrain Mayor McCarthy from taking possession of the office and assuming the functions of Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh.

Our Markets.

The Market Committee met last evening in the office of the City Clerk, Mr. Musgrave in the chair. The Superintendent presented the amended lease for old City Hall to the Duquesne Greys, which provides that the Greys will pay for all gas used, and will not sub-let the premises. The lease was approved, and the Superintendent directed to have it signed and to collect the rent now due from the Greys.

The pay-roll, amounting to $779 22, was presented, audited and approved.

Adjourned.

The Precipice Casualty.

The persons injured by the frightful accident on Mt. Washington Thursday night, are, fortunately, all doing well, and it is thought all will recover. Mr. W. S. Jackson, the owner of the team, estimates his loss at $1,200. Both horses were killed and the carriage was smashed to pieces. Among the injured was a Mr. Elliott, who was severely cut on the back of the neck. Mr. William Junker is mentioned by the injured persons as having exerted himself in a most praiseworthy manner in rescuing them from further injury, and perhaps death.

A Stringent Regulation.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I had a little boy coming in on the accommodation train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which arrives at 1:21 P. M. I had arranged to take him from the car upon it's arrival, but owing to the strict rules now enforced at the Union Depot, I was unable to get to the train by any of the ordinary passages for travelers; but, finally, after repeated refusals, found a way through a side gate to the Pan Handle tracks, and thus worked my way after considerable difficulty to the incoming cars.

I would suggest the wisdom of a modification of the rules to meet such cases. H.

Reading for the Masses.

Again a bundle of first rate reading matter, including magazines, pictorial and story papers, has found its way to this office from the abundantly stocked counters of Gildenfenney & Hess, 45 Fifth avenue. By the way, everybody should buy Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Newspaper*, as with it is given a very handsome chromo—not a daub, but a really fine work. Messrs. Gildenfenney & Hess keep in stock the latest books, all the new styles of stationery, all fresh novelties in pocket-books, albums, notions, etc., while their selection of stereoscopic views is unsurpassed.

A Generous Donation.

The death of Mr. M. Neville, a juror in the District Court, who sustained a fracture of the skull by falling upon the pavement, has proved a sad misfortune as well as bereavement to his family. He was a laboring man, and from want of employment his family had been in rather straitened circumstances. By this death they are left almost destitute. The Court and its officers, the clerks in the Prothonotary's office and the jurors who served on the same panel with the deceased, have raised a fund, amounting to over one hundred and fifty dollars, for the benefit of the afflicted family. Each juror on the panel contributed one day's compensation ($2 50).

Runaways.

Allegheny had more than its usual number of runaways yesterday. The barouche of Mr. John L. Dawes, containing Mr. D., was run away with by the family nag, and at the corner of Sandusky and Robinson streets a wheel was torn off. The animal was caught, however, and the occupant of the vehicle escaped uninjured. The horse was also stolen by the negro driver, who, in endeavoring to get in the barouche, slipped and fell.

The horse attached to Peter Lippert's express wagon ran away on Chestnut street. Peter was thrown out, and a wheel passed over his leg, injuring it slightly.

A reckless driver, name not known, drove his wagon against a lamp post at the corner of South avenue and Diamond street, breaking the post and a wheel of the vehicle.

The Mount Washington Accident.

The frightful accident—the precipitation of a carriage containing several persons over the precipice some distance west of the Mount Washington Inclined Plane—is another appeal to the Councils and the Court to make speedy disposition of the questions involved in the improvement of Grandview avenue. It is said that suits for damages will be instituted against the city by the parties injured on Thursday night, as there is no barricade to prevent the tumbling over of teams at that place. This is not the first or second accident of a similar nature that has occurred in that immediate vicinity, and as the property-holders are anxious to have the thoroughfare improved and made perfectly safe, it is about time Councils should take some action in the matter. Legal and other obstacles have been placed in the way, but there is an absolute necessity that something be done to save the lives and limbs of those who are compelled to travel that important avenue.

Keno.

Keno bankers were making the rounds of the Aldermen's offices yesterday, informations against a number of them having been entered before no less than four magistrates. In every case the prosecutors failed to put in an appearance, and the defendants were told generally to "come around again." If these prosecutions were instituted by responsible persons, who had in view only the good of the public, something might be accomplished toward that end. But, unfortunately, almost the only persons engaged in these crusades are professional black-mailers, who never in any case bring a suit with the intention of taking it to court. Their sole object is to make money. They would never return a gambler, saloon keeper, or any other violator of the law, if they did not find profit in it. They are, in short, as bad as the gamblers, if not worse, and magistrates would find it greatly to their credit if they refused to aid these fellows in their villainous work. So long as professional black-mailers are engaged in the business of prosecuting the gamblers, decent people will stand aloof, and thus violators of the law go unpunished.

Iron and Steel.

It always affords us pleasure to note the progress of Pittsburgh manufacturers, and to record the introduction of our wares into new markets. Messrs Anderson & Woods have gained a reputation as makers of steel which is as wide as the continent. We find in a San Francisco paper of a late date, a lengthy article on the iron and steel trade in that city, in which the following statement occurs: "The past year has been a notable one in the iron and steel market. During it American pig iron was first introduced into the market, and American steel first came properly into competition with English steel. The result has been a reduction in the price of both, which is looked on with more favor by consumers than by importers. In the race for favor the American steel has come out ahead, as is shown by the fact that during the first eleven months of 1873 the exports of English steel to San Francisco were 818 tons, and for the corresponding period of 1874 but 780 tons. Of American steel that of the manufacture of Anderson & Woods, Pittsburgh, Pa., is best known." The firm named are among the most energetic of our manufacturers, being always foremost in the introduction of improvements and new processes for the betterment of their goods.

AN IMPORTANT PROJECT.

Experimental Tests of the Characteristics of American Iron and Steel—Allegheny Arsenal as a Testing Place.

Reference has already been made by our Washington special to the fact that a delegation of civil engineers were before the Committee on Appropriations in the interest of a bill authorizing the appointment of a board of experts to test the strength and other characteristics of American iron and steel. The subject is one of great importance, not only to the Government, but to all whose lives and property depend, in a greater or less degree, upon a knowledge of the strength and capacity of the iron and steel used in the construction of machinery, railways, bridges, buildings, etc. The project originated with the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the annexed memorial fully explains the object to be attained. We understand that the Allegheny Arsenal is likely to be procured as a place for conducting these tests, should Congress take favorable action. Nothing additional would be required in the way of buildings or grounds, and the appropriation for machinery and incidental expenses need not be large. At all events, the experiments should be made, as the results would be of incalculable benefit to the whole people. There is no more suitable place in the country for conducting such experiments than Pittsburgh, where such vast quantities of iron, steel, copper, etc., are produced. Following is the

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, Secretary of a committee duly appointed in accordance with the following resolution, passed by the American Society of Civil Engineers, in convention assembled at Chicago, Illinois, June 6, 1872:

"WHEREAS, American engineers are now mainly dependent upon formulæ for the calculation of the strength of different forms of iron and steel, not based on experiments upon American materials and manufacture; and

"WHEREAS, These differ greatly in many of their characteristics from those of foreign production, both in their nature and forms; therefore

"*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to urge upon the United States Government the importance of a thorough and complete series of tests of American iron and steel, and the great value of formulæ to be deduced from such experiments."

As memorialist respectfully represents, that this Committee in the discharge of the duty imposed by the foregoing resolution, would set forth facts and considerations in relation to the uncertainties connected with the manufacture and use of iron and steel in the United States, as follows—from which it is earnestly hoped that the importance of the experiments proposed, and the value of the formulæ to be deducted from them, may be apparent.

Iron and steel are now used for so many purposes, which they serve so much better than any other available materials, that not only the comfort and convenience of the people—but the safety of life and property depends greatly on a correct knowledge and a proper use of them. So intimately are these metals associated with nearly all the most valuable industries, that their consumption by a community has become at once a means and a measure of its civilization.

As the uses of iron and steel have multiplied and extended, so also have the processes by which they are made and wrought become more varied and intricate, and the forms they are caused to assume, more numerous and complex. Many of these forms and processes are new; the results in this country have not been so tested and reported as to give the mechanic, the architect and the engineer that accurate knowledge of strength and other characteristics which is indispensable to judicious use. The variation in quality of those materials, as made and sold, is due to so many causes, that only an exhaustive series of experiments can determine the different characteristics and reveal the conditions which produce them.

Among the most obvious of these causes may be mentioned the kinds and mixtures of the ores and fuel employed and the different methods of their treatment in the production of pig metal. These in the United States are unlike those of other iron-producing countries. The products of the several methods of making iron and steel also, differ in their qualities. But it is only where iron and steel have been wrought into shapes required in practical use, that the peculiar characteristics of each are fixed and established. They are melted, cast, hammered and rolled, chilled, tempered, case hardened and annealed—welded, upset, drawn, bent and twisted, planed, turned, drilled, sheared, punched and riveted, and are otherwise variously fortuned in the process of manufacture and use: they are worked into a great variety of shapes and dimensions, instanced by the finest needle and the enormous shafts and bed-plates of the largest marine engines.

Yet, strange as it may appear, American engineers, architects, manufacturers and mechanics are dependent for the calculation of the strength of iron and steel in most of the forms used, on English formulæ, deduced from experiments upon English materials exclusively, although it is well known that domestic iron and steel, as actually employed, differ so greatly from foreign, that such formulæ give, at best, but rudely approximate results.

In the United States, no comprehensive series of tests have been made, or rules determined, by a competent and disinterested authority which can be accepted without caution in computing the strength of these American materials. Therefore it is not strange that accidents resulting from the breaking of parts of machinery, the failure of bridges, or the fall of buildings constantly take place, sometimes with great loss of life and property. It is also remarkable that such are not more common.

No one individual or company can well afford to provide the expensive machinery required to test the parts of such structures of full size, and if the machinery were supplied, these parts are too costly for individuals or companies to destroy in making tests, and the statements of results thus obtained would not be received with entire confidence. Often from the behavior of small pieces under test, an analogy is traced and accepted, which may or may not exist. In certain cases, manufacturing companies do test pieces of the full sizes used. Valuable experiments are also published occasionally by individuals or corporations preparatory to the erection of very important works.

Such tests of iron and steel have been made by the Engineer and Ordnance Corps of the United States Army, which, by the accomplished officers of these corps are usually in progress; the value of the results obtained is recognized and appreciated, but the means employed in the varied and disconnected efforts are inadequate, and the facts developed and rules derived from them have not been so collated and reduced as to be accessible to the general public.

It is further respectfully set forth, that it will require a very considerable expenditure of money to provide a place and machinery suitable to make an exhaustive set of tests of American iron and steel and of other materials, as stone and wood, which enter largely into construction. The service of able, scientific and practical men will be required, and the engineer that we have found to be competent for this work must be spent by them in the investigations now so urgently needed.

In most of the iron-producing counties of the world, tests more or less thorough, of the qualities of iron and steel there produced have been made—so that not only are the people of each country well advised as to the correct use of their materials, but the qualities of such are, at the same time, made known throughout the world, and thereby, in every instance, the national wealth has been largely augmented.

The commission appointed in 1847, by the British Government, to inquire into the application of iron to railway structures, spent two years in investigation, and made a report which ever since has been the basis of practice in the use of iron for railway purposes, not only in England, but almost in the whole civilized world. In France, the government has shown marked interest in encouraging iron and other manufacturers and others to test all materials that enter into construction, by permitting such tests to be made at national cost at the various schools of instruction which are supported by the State. The value of these impartial examinations into the strength and constituents of materials officially certified to, cannot be over-estimated. The various tables of strength of materials by Mons. Tresca and others are well known. In other countries on the continent of Europe, much, from time to time, has been done in this direction under government supervision or by State aid—though not so regularly as in France.

In countries where such thorough investigations have been made, and the results given to the public—any great mistakes in the application of the materials tested are without excuse. But in the United States, through want of the precise knowledge which the experiments will develop that your memorialists earnestly ask shall be made, even natural constructive talent, of a high order, is frequently at fault, and the result is either excess and consequent waste of material, or, what is still more disastrous, weakness in parts where strength is essential.

It is more than probable that our Government itself, as a large consumer of iron and steel, wastes, in over-sizes and ill-proportioned forms, enough iron and steel annually to defray the entire expenses of the investigations asked; while it is not at all certain that public buildings and machinery are as safe as they might be made at the expense, with the thorough knowledge of the materials employed in their construction, which, it is respectfully urged, is the duty of the Government to obtain.

For the Committee:

WILLIAM SOOY SMITH, Maywood, Illinois.
JOHN G. BARNARD, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., New York.
JAMES B. EADS, St. Louis, Missouri.
ALBERT FINK, Louisville, Kentucky.
GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, New York.
ROBERT H. THURSTON, Hoboken, New Jersey.
CHARLES B. RICHARDS, Hartford, Connecticut.
OTTO E. MICHARIS, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa.

By G. LEVERICH, Secretary.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

A Judgment of Ouster Rendered Against Stuckrath.

Judge Sterrett yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Jacob Lashell vs. Jacob Stuckrath, being a *quo warranto* to test the right to the office of County Commissioner. Lashell was elected in November, and claimed the office; but Stuckrath denied his right, alleging that he held over under the new Constitution. After stating the questions raised by the writ, and the demurrer filed thereto, Judge Sterrett says:

On the argument it was claimed by the learned counsel for the defendant, that under the provisions of the new Constitution, he is entitled to hold the office of Commissioner until the first Monday of January, 1876; that the election of the relator in November last was unauthorized and void, and that in any event the relator has no standing in Court, for the reason that the writ could not issue without the intervention of the Attorney General.

These provisions cover the whole case, and present for our consideration two questions, viz: Whether the election of the relator in November last was authorized by law, and if so, was it competent for him to make the suggestion upon which the writ issued?

If the position assumed by the defendant, viz.: that his term of office is not ended, and will not expire until the first Monday of January, 1876, be correct, it follows, as a matter of course, that the election of the relator was without authority of law, and therefore void. Let us inquire how this is. Before the adoption of the present Constitution, Commissioners were elected under the act of 1834, which provided for the election of *one* Commissioner at each annual election, to serve for three years and until his successor was duly elected and qualified. This act continues in full force, except so far as it has been abrogated by the provisions of the new Constitution, which went into effect on the first day of January, 1874, *"for all purposes not otherwise provided therein."* The second section of the schedule provides that all laws in force at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, not inconsistent with it, shall continue. Section seven of article thirteen, provides that at the general election in 1875, *three* County Commissioners shall be elected on the system of limited voting, and in like manner every third year thereafter. When this new system goes into operation at the general election in November, 1875, it will necessarily supercede the provision of the act of 1834, requiring the election of one Commissioner annually. Then, instead of one, *three* Commissioners will be elected, and each voter will be entitled to vote for not more than two of them. But until the new system does take effect, the act of 1834 must stand, except as to such provisions of it as are changed by the new Constitution. In order to prepare the way for the introduction of this new system, the twenty-eighth section of the schedule provides that "the terms of office of County Commissioners chosen *prior to the year* 1875, which shall not have expired before the first Monday of January, 1876, shall expire on that day. This will apply to the Commissioners elected in the years 1873 and 1874.

Under the act of 1834, a Commissioner elected at the general election in October entered upon the duties of his office as soon as he gave bond and was duly qualified. The second section of article fourteen of the Constitution provides that Commissioners, as well as other county officers, shall enter upon the duties of their offices on the first Monday of January next after their election. To meet this and other changes introduced by the new Constitution as to the time of holding elections, &c., the twenty-sixth section of the schedule provides that "all persons in office at the time of its adoption and at the first election under it shall hold their respective offices until the term for which they have been elected, or appointed, shall expire, and until their successors shall be duly qualified, unless otherwise provided in the Constitution." By virtue of this last provision the defendant was undoubtedly entitled to hold his office until the first Monday of January, inst., and, if his successor had not been duly elected and qualified, he would be entitled to continue in office. But why should he claim to hold the office for more than a year longer than the term for which he was elected?

We have given the provisions of the new Constitution bearing on the office of County Commissioner, and find nothing that conflicts with the right of the people to select a Commissioner, at the last general election, to succeed the defendant, and serve until the first Monday of January, 1876—the time fixed for the induction into office of the new Board of Commissioners to be chosen at the next November election. On the contrary, the election of the relator appears to be in perfect harmony with the new Constitution, which will then go into effect. The change in the mode of electing Commissioners, that is, of electing *three* at once and three every third year thereafter, instead of *one* annually, by the terms of the Constitution itself does not go into operation until the next annual election; and, if this be so, why should not the act of 1834 be regarded as still in force at the time of the last general election, and the election of the relator to be considered regular and valid? It is true that the Commissioner last elected under the first Monday of January, 1876, because the new Constitution provides, as we have seen, that the terms of all Commissioners elected *prior to the year* 1875 shall expire on that day.

This construction appears to be in harmony with all the provisions of the new Constitution, and at the same time in full force and effect to the act of 1834, until the new system goes into operation. We conclude therefore that the election of the relator in November last was authorized by law and valid, and that on the fourth day of January instant, he had the right to assume the duties of the office of the Commissioner as legally elected and qualified successor of the defendant.

Assuming this to be so, the next question is, whether it was competent for him alone, without the intervention of the Attorney General, to present the suggestion upon which the writ issued? We are of opinion that it was.

A judgment of ouster was then entered against Jacob Stuckrath, the present incumbent, who is also ordered to pay the costs. It is said that an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

J. T. Stockdale, trustee, &c., vs. Emma A. Sproat, debtor, Allegheny City. The debtor having been tried by jury, and the facts set forth in the creditor's petition having been found to be true, she was adjudged bankrupt, and the matter referred to Register Shafer.

Andrew Jackson, bankrupt, Allegheny City. On petition presented a restraining order was granted against S. S. Jackson, a mortgage creditor.

Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. On petition presented an order was made granting leave to the National Bank of Commerce to sell certain collateral securities, deposited by bankrupts with said bank.

Wharton Bros. & Co., bankrupts. Pittsburgh. The creditors, at a meeting for that purpose, having chosen Paul Jones, of this city, as assignee, the same was approved.

Robert White, debtor, Pittsburgh. Voluntary petition filed on the 26th inst., and the matter was referred to Register Shafer.

United States vs. one barrel of gin owned by Samuel Thompson, of Brownsville. On motion of the United States Attorney by a large concourse of friends and well-wishers. A few eloquent and practical remarks were delivered by the reverend gentleman, which were equally instructive and edifying to the bridal party and to the large audience.

The bride was attended by six handsome young ladies, dressed in the most beautiful and becoming manner, who occupied positions in the sanctuary, on either side of the bride and groom, in the following order: Misses Kate O'Connor, of Pittsburgh, Kate Perry, of Sharon, and Annie Maher, of Blairsville, on the side of the bride; and Misses Annie McCausland, of Greensburg, Jane Alexander, of Pittsburgh, and Kate McClighe, of Philadelphia, on the opposite side. Not a groomsman marred the beauty of the scene.

A reception was held at the residence of the bride's father, and during the evening fully two hundred invited guests called to offer their congratulations to the happy pair. The assemblage in the extensive parlors was one of the most brilliant it has been our pleasure to witness, many of the ladies being most elegantly dressed. We regret that we have not sufficient room to enter into a detailed description of their beautiful toilets.

About half-past ten the guests were ushered into the spacious dining room, where a most sumptuous banquet awaited them, on a furlough. He has been absent twelve years.

The farm of Chess, Smythe & Co. received one hundred tons of muck bar from Johnstown yesterday. Their nail and tack mills will be started up Monday.

The expense of the City Hall auditing will be about $30 00 per day. Messrs. Mellon and King are aiding the committee in this regard by prolonging their work.

It is stated that the trustees of Messrs. J. T. & C. A. Wood are disposing of their securities, and purpose making a statement of the proceeds and cash on hand next month.

Rev. Dr. Passavant will preach in the Lutheran church, Seventh avenue, to-morrow morning, the pastor, Rev. S. Laird, being absent attending the funeral of his father-in-law.

The pupils in the preparatory department of the Western University of Pennsylvania presented to their principal, Mr. Levi Ludden, a handsome mantel clock and set of vases.

The applicants at the office of the Board of Guardians are as numerous as for the past two weeks. Alderman Mercer has been on duty daily this week from two to six and seven o'clock P. M.

Little boys of the Second ward school amuse themselves by climbing to the top of the scaffolding around the new Baptist church building on Ross street. The Coroner will have business up that way one of these days.

The Lowry engine at the Allegheny Water Works, has been stopped to allow some repairs in the pitman and pumping well. One of the old engines is running meantime, and sufficient water is on hand to warrant a fully supply.

There will be only one night of De Murska. Many are under the impression that there will be two concerts, but the manager states that he was unable to procure the hall for more than one night, in consequence of another engagement.

Mr. James Henry, student of the U. P. Seminary, Allegheny, was duly licensed to preach, by the Presbytery of Brookville, at its last meeting. Mr. Henry is a graduate of McGee College, Derry, Ireland, and spent a year at Princeton before entering the seminary.

Our young friend, L. M. Smith, formerly conductor from Pittsburgh to Colliers, on the Pan Handle Railroad, has recently been placed in charge of the Market and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday. When all letters to Mr. Smith must be addressed. Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists. TTHS

Have You a Cough?

HAVE YOU A COLD?

If so, use "SYRUP TAR WILD CHERRY and HOREHOUND, COMPOUND," prepared by McCLELLAND & McKENNAN, and a cure is sure to follow. For all affections of the Throat and Lungs this remedy is to-day without an equal. The best evidence of this assertion is the fact of several imitations under a similar name now offered for sale in this city, with which to deceive the public and rob us of our well earned reputation. We have in our establishments to dispose of, which we found burning. The fire had made but little headway, and was easily put out. A hundred dollars will cover the loss. The house was occupied by a Hebrew family.

Walter W. Broom, of England, who comes with letters of introduction from such distinguished sources as Ralph Waldo Emerson, Wendell Phillips, Gerrit Smith, L. D. McCabe and others, is visiting our city, and will probably deliver, in various churches, a few of his popular lectures on Temperance, Prayer, Paganism, The Miracles, etc.

At the hands of the Right Rev. M. Domenec, the following young ladies were received into the Benedictine Order of Nuns at Carrolltown, a few days ago: Miss Mary Zwiebel, from Pottsville; Miss Mary Lyons, from St. Vincent's; Miss Lizzie Flattery, from Johnstown; Miss Bridget Murphy, from Johnstown, and Miss Rosa Behé, from Carrolltown.

The *United Presbyterian* condemns the practice of the daily press in reporting the details of executions, as in each case in Belgium. It adds: "We would like to see a general and thorough reform in the manner of reporting news of crimes, and the total disappearance from the columns of respectable newspapers, of the gushing and florid style of writing of such matters which is in vogue."

Bayard Alderman D. L. Smith, yesterday, Henry Hagerman made oath charging Henry Hartmeyer with assault and battery. The assault was made on the father of the prosecutor in November last, and the old man died shortly after the trouble. An information was made at the time, and the case was sent to court. On Thursday the parties were on hand, ready for the trial, when, to the astonishment of all, it was found that the bill had been ignored by the grand jury.

THE CITY HALL AUDITORS.

Another Meeting Yesterday—A Discussion With Mr. King—A Final Meeting Next Wednesday.

Messrs. Veech and Miller, of the City Hall Auditing Committee, met yesterday for a final hearing from Messrs. Mellon and King. Mr. King only, of the Taxpayers' Union, was present.

In compliance with the request made at last meeting, Treasurer Magee submitted a statement of the monthly receipts and balances of the commission during the incumbency of Mr. Cochran. The statement was before presented.

No other business being offered, Judge Veech suggested that the completion of the work of the auditors might as well be announced.

Mr. King asked another session, and that this session might be taken up in discussing objections to the accounts and the action of the commission.

Mr. Miller—Mr. King, you said you were going to show that the freight on the tiling had been twice paid.

Mr. King—Well, I think it was, and I will bring some of the best bookkeepers in the city to-morrow to say so, too.

Mr. Miller—Mr. King, I don't pretend to know as much about bookkeeping as you do, but I do know when a bill is paid twice. I am sure that this freight bill was only paid once. The commission paid the freight and then deducted the amount from Mr. McIntyre's bill.

Mr. Miller then took up the stone question, claiming that money might have been saved there.

Judge Veech—Supposing they did not get the best stone, as they should, or that they paid too large a price for it? It is not our business to question that. They were appointed the judges—the whole work was commissioned to seven responsible citizens—to use their discretion.

Mr. King—Well, but their was design in their proceedings.

Mr. Miller—We are not empowered to pass judgment. If any testimony had been offered to show that the city was wronged, or that the members of the Commission acted dishonestly, it would be another matter. No such testimony, however, has been adduced.

Judge Veech—Probably some persons may consider us to pass judgment on the way in which we have conducted this investigation. They would have as much right to arraign us for errors of judgment as we would to pass upon the judgment exercised by the Commission.

Mr. King contended that the building had cost more than it should. That the entire cost of four or five prominent buildings in the city was less than the sum paid for City Hall. He was drifting around to the "judgment" proposition again when Judge Veech proposed to adjourn. After some discussion it was decided to meet next Wednesday morning at ten o'clock, and the announcement was made that it would be positively the last meeting.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record in the office of Ralph J. Richardson, County Recorder, January 28, 1875:

Robert B. Miller et ux. to Jos. Miller, July 25, 1856: an undivided fourth of a lot in Tarentum borough, 60x30 feet, with buildings.....$ 300

Samuel Dangerfield et ux. to Rhoda A. Dangerfield, December 8, 1874; lot in Marsh ward, Allegheny; Thos. Updike and Wm. A. Sipe's plan, 14¾x100 feet, with buildings.....2,000

John W. Johnson to David J. Jones, January 25, 1875; lot in Sharpsburg, as above, 30x100 feet, with buildings. 1

David J. Jones to John W. and Martin Jones, January 25, 1874; same lot as above.....Consideration. 1

Jacob Sieiger et ux. to Morant Atterbeck, November 20, 1873; undivided half of a lot in Sixteenth ward, city, in William Woolslayer's plan, 20x107 feet.....300

Jacob Sieiger, administrator, to same, as above, November 7, 1874; undivided half of same lot as above.....300

James Orr et ux. to Thomas Megraw, January 23, 1875; two lots in Fifth ward, Allegheny, with buildings.....6,000

Thomas Curran et ux. to Philip Ditmeyer, Jr., lot in Lower St. Clair township, containing twenty-seven perches, with buildings. Considera-tion.....1

Philip Eitmer et ux. to William Hase, Jr., December 31, 1874; same lot.....100

R. M. Blackburn to Thomas Foster et al., January 20, 1875; tract of land in Jefferson township, containing 4 acres; also tract in same township, containing 1 acre; also all the coal underlying 240 acres, in same township.....168,000

Neil Love et ux. to Randolph Kiferle, April 28, 1873; lot in Seventeenth ward, city, in Joseph Patterson's plan, with buildings.....2,375

Frederick Hartman et ux. to Louis A. Hoffman, January 13, 1875; two lots in Reserve township, 40x140 feet, with buildings.....900

John Gothart et ux. to George Kramer, December 28, 1874; lot in Charlotters township, containing 1 acre. Consideration.....Nom.

January 29, 1875.

PITTSBURGH.

Sixteenth ward—Lawrence Hoffman to Louis Hoffman, January 13, 1875, lot, Larimer street, 40x162 feet.....$1,200

Eighteenth ward—David E. McMasters to John Gothart, May 23, 1874, seventeen lots of ground.....Nom.

Eighteenth ward—John McMasters to David E. McMasters, May 23, 1874, same property.....Nom.

Twenty-first ward—James Adams to Eliza Hobson, January 14, 1875, lot, Larimer avenue, 38x71 feet.....100

Same ward—J. E. Hobson to James Adams, January 2, 1875, same lot.....1,000

Twenty-seventh ward—Sheriff Hare to John Hunter, March 13, 1874, lot, Saco feet, Barry street.....50

Nineteenth ward—C. B. Seely to Elizabeth Walton, January 7, 1875, lot, Seely avenue.....400

Thirteenth ward—John Heath et al. to Margaret Claney, February 17, 1874, lot, Rose street, 24x100 feet.....3,000

ALLEGHENY.

Second ward—Joseph Patterson to J. C. Patterson & Co., December 30, 1874, ten lots, each 30x100 feet, Sherman avenue.....8,300

NONOCUSING.

McKeesport—Redick McKee to Oliver Evans, Trustee, Connellsville Church, December 30, 1873; two lots on Market street.....100

Charters—E. P. Burgan to Josiah P. Phillips, December 19, 1874; lot Bank street, 37x165 feet.....450

Richland—Barbara Campbell to Sarah A. Brown, December 18, 1874; one lot.....600

Sydney—John C. Wilson to Cyrus McNail, January 19, 1875; 118 acres and 48 perches land.....9,144

TOWNSHIPS.

Versailles—Jacob Lose to Jas. Robison, June 1, 1861; 99 perches land.....$ 100

Elizabeth—Louisa Zeigler to Thos. Wentzel, January 27, 1875; one-fifth acre land.....600

West Deer—Jno. Glasgow to Sarah Glasgow, September 19, 1874; release of 24 acres 5 perches land.....1,000

Same—John Glasgow to Margaret Glasgow, September 19, 1874; release of same.....1,000

Same—John Glasgow to Mary J. Ryle, September 19, 1874; similar release....1,000

Fashionable Wedding at Greensburg.

Thursday evening was the occasion of a very happy event in the lives of a young and interesting couple, mutually guided by the "tender passion" to cast their fortunes together, "for better or for worse, till death do them part." The parties to the solemn compact were our well known and estimable townsman Thomas J. McTighe, of the firm of Connolly Bros. & McTighe, patent lawyers, of the first part; and Miss Kate M. Furtwangler, the amiable and accomplished daughter of Mr. Leo Furtwangler, a leading merchant of Greensburg, of the second part.

The ceremony was performed at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament in Greensburg, at eight o'clock, by the Rev. James McTighe, of this city, brother of the bridegroom, and was witnessed by a large concourse of friends and well-wishers. A few eloquent and practical remarks were delivered by the reverend gentleman, which were equally instructive and edifying to the bridal party and to the large audience.

The bride was attended by six handsome young ladies, dressed in the most beautiful and becoming manner, who occupied positions in the sanctuary, on either side of the bride and groom, in the following order: Misses Kate O'Connor, of Pittsburgh, Kate Perry, of Sharon, and Annie Maher, of Blairsville, on the side of the bride; and Misses Annie McCausland, of Greensburg, Jane Alexander, of Pittsburgh, and Kate McClighe, of Philadelphia, on the opposite side. Not a groomsman marred the beauty of the scene.

A reception was held at the residence of the bride's father, and during the evening fully two hundred invited guests called to offer their congratulations to the happy pair. The assemblage in the extensive parlors was one of the most brilliant it has been our pleasure to witness, many of the ladies being most elegantly dressed. We regret that we have not sufficient room to enter into a detailed description of their beautiful toilets.

About half-past ten the guests were ushered into the spacious dining room, where a most sumptuous banquet awaited them, on a furlough. He has been absent twelve years.

Rev. Josiah Thompson has accepted a call from the United Presbyterian congregation of Four Mile, in the Presbytery of Beaver Valley.

"Ninety days in the Workhouse," was the remark made by Mayor Phillips, yesterday morning, to Nicholas Knoorn, an inhuman wife-beater.

A special meeting of Pittsburgh Councils has been called for Tuesday next, when members of the Board of Guardians of the Poor will be chosen.

The firm of Chess, Smythe & Co. received one hundred tons of muck bar from Johnstown yesterday. Their nail and tack mills will be started up Monday.

The expense of the City Hall auditing will be about $30 00 per day. Messrs. Mellon and King are aiding the committee in this regard by prolonging their work.

It is stated that the trustees of Messrs. J. T. & C. A. Wood are disposing of their securities, and purpose making a statement of the proceeds and cash on hand next month.

Rev. Dr. Passavant will preach in the Lutheran church, Seventh avenue, to-morrow morning, the pastor, Rev. S. Laird, being absent attending the funeral of his father-in-law.

The pupils in the preparatory department of the Western University of Pennsylvania presented to their principal, Mr. Levi Ludden, a handsome mantel clock and set of vases.

The applicants at the office of the Board of Guardians are as numerous as for the past two weeks. Alderman Mercer has been on duty daily this week from two to six and seven o'clock P. M.

Little boys of the Second ward school amuse themselves by climbing to the top of the scaffolding around the new Baptist church building on Ross street. The Coroner will have business up that way one of these days.

The Lowry engine at the Allegheny Water Works, has been stopped to allow some repairs in the pitman and pumping well. One of the old engines is running meantime, and sufficient water is on hand to warrant a fully supply.

There will be only one night of De Murska. Many are under the impression that there will be two concerts, but the manager states that he was unable to procure the hall for more than one night, in consequence of another engagement.

Mr. James Henry, student of the U. P. Seminary, Allegheny, was duly licensed to preach, by the Presbytery of Brookville, at its last meeting. Mr. Henry is a graduate of McGee College, Derry, Ireland, and spent a year at Princeton before entering the seminary.

Our young friend, L. M. Smith, formerly conductor from Pittsburgh to Colliers, on the Pan Handle Railroad, has recently been placed in charge of the Market and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday. When all letters to Mr. Smith must be addressed. Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists. TTHS

Have You a Cough?
HAVE YOU A COLD?
If so, use "SYRUP TAR WILD CHERRY and HOREHOUND, COMPOUND," prepared by McCLELLAND & McKENNAN, and a cure is sure to follow. For all affections of the Throat and Lungs this remedy is to-day without an equal. The best evidence of this assertion is the fact of several imitations under a similar name now offered for sale in this city, with which to deceive the public and rob us of our well earned reputation. We have in our establishments to dispose of, which we found burning. The fire had made but little headway, and was easily put out. A hundred dollars will cover the loss. The house was occupied by a Hebrew family.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

"BEAUTIFUL SNOW" is in order.

The new Poor Board of Allegheny meets Monday.

The Board of Health will meet for organization on Monday next, not Tuesday as heretofore stated.

Chief Long will endeavor to get the Republican nomination for Alderman in the Seventh ward to-day.

Jones & Laughlins, of the American Iron Works, received ten car loads of muck iron yesterday.

Yesterday Alderman Krehan, of the South Side, committed Alex. McMillan to jail for a hearing on a charge of larceny. Geo. Lutz is the prosecuting witness.

Rev. Ignatius H. Tackett, of the Methodist Episcopal church, Erie, is at Forestville, Erie district, a few days since.

Rev. Thomas J. Scott, Methodist missionary in India, is about to return home on a furlough. He has been absent twelve years.

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